

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Office of Agricultural Water Policy



**Status of Implementation of
Agricultural Nonpoint Source
Best Management Practices**

July 1, 2026

Report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House
Pursuant to Section 403.0675(2), F.S.

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Executive Summary

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) is required under section 403.0675(2), Florida Statutes (F.S.), to submit an annual report on the implementation and verification of agricultural best management practices (BMPs). This report fulfills that requirement by providing metrics for BMP enrollment, implementation verification site visits, and compliance statewide and within Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) as of December 31, 2025. It also highlights activities and progress within the Office of Agricultural Water Policy (OAWP), including cost-share investments, Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) enhancements, BMP research and demonstration projects, regional initiatives, key accomplishments for 2025, and planned next steps. Highlights from this report include:

- Enrolling seventy-one percent (71%) of Florida's agricultural acres statewide and seventy-six percent (76%) of the agricultural acres within BMAPs in the OAWP BMP Program.
- Enrolling 24 new producers within the Springs Coast BMAPs through targeted outreach efforts, thereby adding approximately 1,419 acres to the total agricultural acreage enrolled in the BMP Program.
- Completing 2,275 implementation verification (IV) site visits statewide in 2025. Seventy-five percent (75%) of these 2025 IV site visits occurred within BMAPs.
- Funding 311 cost share projects statewide that will help producers achieve nutrient reduction goals in BMAPs and address water conservation needs in areas of water supply concern.
- Evaluating 1,135 producer irrigation systems and helping them save approximately 4.22 million gallons of water per day through OAWP's Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) visits.
- Continuing work on 37 research and demonstration projects to provide the scientific and technical basis for the OAWP BMP Program, to investigate new, innovative practices, and to demonstrate practices that improve water and nutrient use efficiencies.
- Updating and adopting by rule nine (9) agricultural BMP manuals and developing a new small farms and specialty livestock manual, which provide producers with updated, research-based practices that reflect advancements in agricultural science and water quality research.
- Successfully deploying the OAWP's Agricultural Regional Projects Program (ARPP), soliciting applications for both infrastructure-based projects and enhanced BMP implementation projects, and awarding funding for nine (9) regional projects focused on improving water quality and quantity, reducing agricultural nutrient loading, demonstrating cost-effectiveness, and supporting long-term agricultural sustainability.

A Story Map of this report, which enables readers to view data and maps in an interactive environment, can be found at [Agricultural Water Policy / Divisions & Offices / Home - Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services \(fdacs.gov\)](#).

Acronyms

ALG	Agricultural Lands Geodatabase	ILG	Irrigated Lands Geodatabase
ARPP	Agricultural Regional Projects Program	IA	Implementation Assistance
BMAP	Basin Management Action Plan	IV	Implementation Verification
BMP	Best Management Practices	MIL	Mobile Irrigation Lab
DOR	Department of Revenue	NARF	Nutrient Application Record Form
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code	NOI	Notice of Intent (to implement BMPs)
FDACS	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	OAWP	Office of Agricultural Water Policy
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
F.S.	Florida Statutes	SOLARIS	State Owned Lands and Records Information System
FSAID	Florida Statewide Agricultural Irrigation Demand	SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
GIS	Geographic Information System	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

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Introduction

Pursuant to section 403.0675(2), Florida Statutes (F.S.), the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) shall post on its website and submit electronically an annual progress report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the status of the implementation of the agricultural nonpoint source best management practices, including an implementation assurance report summarizing survey responses and response rates, site visits, and other methods used to verify implementation of and compliance with best management practices pursuant to Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs). This report fulfills that requirement and presents information on the Office of Agricultural Water Policy (OAWP) Best Management Practices (BMPs) program including the status of BMP implementation, implementation verification (IV) site visits, and compliance with BMP implementation statewide and within BMAPs. It also provides information regarding OAWP's cost share program, Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) program enhancements, BMP research and demonstration projects, regional project efforts, key accomplishments for 2025, and next steps for the programs.

Status of BMP Implementation Discussion

Program Enrollment

As of Dec 31, 2025, seventy-one percent (71%) of the state's total adjusted agricultural acres were enrolled in the OAWP BMP Program. While the total number of acres enrolled in the OAWP BMP Program decreased by 174,758 acres compared to 2024, there are 129,912 acres that appear as newly enrolled due to updated parcel mapping and improved identification of enrolled agricultural lands. Agricultural land use data also indicates an estimated decline of approximately 191,000 agricultural acres statewide¹ compared to 2024, driven largely by urban development pressure, diseases, climate related impacts, and market challenges. OAWP's enrollment efforts remain focused on supporting producers through BMP implementation to help them protect Florida's water resources. To address the greatest water resource concerns, OAWP prioritizes the enrollment of operations that may be most impactful to water quality based on irrigation, operation size, or more intense land uses. As of Dec 31, 2025, eighty-seven percent (87%) of adjusted irrigated agricultural acres statewide were enrolled in the BMP Program.

"Adjusted" agricultural acres are derived by subtracting acres unlikely to contain agricultural activity, as well as those requiring further review due to conflicting land-use information, specific classifications such as timber or aquaculture, or those located on state-owned lands. Parcels identified as aquaculture or silviculture operations should be enrolled in the FDACS Aquaculture or Forestry BMP Programs. Parcels within state-owned lands, water restoration project boundaries, or tribal lands are also not prioritized for enrollment by OAWP due to the low probability they contain enrollable agricultural activity. More information about the methodology on how OAWP "adjusts" agricultural acreages can be found in [Appendix II: Land Use Characterization](#). Additional details on OAWP's methodology for estimating agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program is provided in [Appendix III: Program Background Enrollment Delineation and Metrics](#). By presenting only the adjusted agricultural acres and corresponding enrollment percentages, OAWP provides a clearer assessment of statewide and BMAP-specific

¹ Agriculture land use estimates are based on the draft December 2025 Florida Statewide Agricultural Irrigation Demand (version thirteen) (FSAID13) Agricultural Lands Geodatabase (ALG).

progress toward meeting the 100 percent enrollment goal. Because several BMAPs overlap, OAWP evaluates enrollment not only within individual BMAPs but also within a combined BMAP area that represents the full geographic extent of all lands located within any BMAP. This combined footprint is referred to throughout this report as ‘within BMAPs.’ Metrics reported ‘within BMAPs’ avoid double-counting acres in overlapping BMAPs and provides a consistent basis for evaluating agricultural acreage, BMP enrollment, and implementation verification within BMAPs statewide.

Approximately seventy-six percent (76%) of the adjusted agricultural acres within BMAPs were enrolled in the OAWP BMP Program. This level of participation is notable, particularly given FDEP’s 2025 statewide BMAP updates, which expanded the Alafia River and Manatee River BMAPs and increased the total acreage within these regulatory areas by approximately 436,658 acres. Pursuant to section 403.067(7)(b)2.g, F.S., agricultural producers and landowners located within BMAPs areas must either enroll in the OAWP BMP Program and properly implement BMPs applicable to their property and operation, or conduct water quality monitoring activities as required by Chapter 62-307, F.A.C. ²

As of Dec 31, 2025, OAWP estimates there are approximately 1,862,264 acres statewide of potentially enrollable agriculture lands left to enroll in the BMP Program. Approximately forty-four percent (44%) of the potentially enrollable acres statewide are located within BMAPs. More information about the methodology on how OAWP estimates potentially enrollable and unlikely enrollable agricultural acreages can also be found in [Appendix II: Land Use Characterization](#). **Table 1** provides a summary of the adjusted agricultural areas statewide and within BMAPs, acres enrolled statewide and within BMAPs, adjusted irrigated agricultural areas statewide, irrigated acres enrolled statewide and within BMAPs, and potentially enrollable acres statewide and within BMAPs. Detailed summaries of the enrollment and potentially enrollable acres statewide and by BMAP can be found in [Appendix I: Summary of BMP Implementation Statewide and by BMAP](#).

Table 1. Statewide Agricultural BMP Enrollment and Irrigation Metrics³

Metric	Value
Agricultural acres	7,286,122
Adjusted agricultural acres	6,181,179
Agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program	4,404,657
Irrigated agricultural acres	1,552,718
Adjusted irrigated agricultural acres	1,485,443
Irrigated agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program	1,294,387
Potentially enrollable agricultural acres statewide	1,862,264

² FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(b)2.g. (2025).

³ Values reflect statewide conditions as of Dec 31, 2025. Adjusted agricultural acreages do not include agricultural lands considered enrollable under the FDACS Aquaculture and Forestry BMP Programs, nor do they include lands deemed Unlikely Enrollable according to the methodology outlined in [Appendix II: Land Use Characterization](#).

Metric	Value
Agricultural acres within BMAPs	3,946,958
Adjusted agricultural acres within BMAPs	3,340,819
Agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program within BMAPs	2,539,037
Potentially enrollable acres agricultural within BMAPs	813,649

Rates of BMP enrollment across the state vary by geographic area and depend on factors such as, whether a BMAP has been adopted, the date of BMAP adoption, the number and type of agricultural acres within a BMAP, and the number of parcels associated with those acres. **Table 2** provides the year of each initial BMAP adoption, adjusted agricultural acres within each BMAP, the agricultural acres enrolled, and the percentage of agricultural acres that are enrolled. Evaluating enrollment on a per-BMAP basis provides OAWP insight on where to focus resources to meet the 100% enrollment goals specified in BMAPs.

Table 2. Agricultural BMP Enrollment By BMAP⁴

BMAP	Year Initially Adopted	Adjusted Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Acres	% Enrolled
Alafia River Basin	2014	30,135	18,147	60%
Banana River Lagoon	2013	44	1	2%
Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin	2012	395,183	364,132	92%
Central Indian River Lagoon	2013	52,703	36,641	70%
Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs	2019	27,389	14,765	54%
DeLeon Spring	2019	7,753	1,671	22%
Everglades West Coast Basin	2012	6,336	4,318	68%
Gemini Springs	2019	150	12	8%
Hillsborough River Basin	2009	13,664	9,809	72%
Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt's Mill Pond	2016	36,422	26,556	73%
Kings Bay and Crystal River Springs Group	2019	8,617	3,883	45%

⁴ Values reflect statewide conditions as of Dec 31, 2025. Adjusted agricultural acreages do not include agricultural lands considered enrollable under the FDACS Aquaculture and Forestry BMP Programs, nor do they include lands deemed Unlikely Enrollable according to the methodology outlined in [Appendix II: Land Use Characterization](#).

BMAP	Year Initially Adopted	Adjusted Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Acres	% Enrolled
Lake Harney, Lake Monroe, Middle St. Johns River, Smith Canal	2012	20,091	10,522	52%
Lake Jesup Basin	2010	2,930	1,711	58%
Lake Okeechobee Basin	2014	1,614,576	1,460,502	90%
Long Branch	2008	381	306	80%
Lower St. Johns River Basin Mainstem	2008	97,076	62,864	65%
Lower St. Johns River Basin Tributaries I and II	2009	746	563	75%
Manatee River Basin	2014	52,318	24,100	46%
Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin	2016	325,931	211,233	65%
North Indian River Lagoon	2013	3,599	1,623	45%
Orange Creek Basin	2008	49,563	20,765	42%
Rainbow River and Springs	2015	157,056	79,527	51%
Santa Fe River Basin	2012	191,594	101,525	53%
Silver River and Springs	2015	114,585	37,686	33%
St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin	2013	240,954	202,979	84%
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin	2007	50,782	17,311	34%
Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring	2015	36,097	15,893	44%
Volusia Blue Spring	2018	1,141	240	21%
Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group	2019	47,305	27,097	57%
Weeki Wachee Spring and River	2019	41,250	26,979	65%
Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run and Little Wekiva Canal	2015	22,964	8,044	35%
Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs	2018	7,229	4,127	57%

Implementation Verification (IV) Site Visits

Florida law requires FDACS to conduct an IV site visit at least every two years to ensure that agricultural landowners and producers are properly implementing the applicable BMPs identified

in their Notice of Intent (NOI) to implement BMPs.⁵ As of Dec 31, 2025, there were 11,831 NOIs enrolled in the BMP Program statewide. Between Jan 1, 2024, and Dec 31, 2025, OAWP completed 4,564 IV site visits statewide. Eighty-one percent (81%) of these IV site visits during the 2-year reporting period occurred within BMAP areas. In calendar year 2025, OAWP completed 2,275 IV site visits statewide. Seventy-five percent (75%) of these 2025 IV site visits occurred within BMAPs. **Table 3** provides a summary of the IV site visits conducted statewide in the 2-year reporting period between Jan 1, 2024 through Dec 31, 2025, and enumerates those completed in calendar year 2025. For more information about the IV process go to [Appendix III: Program Background Implementation Verification \(IV\) Site Visits](#).

Table 3. Status of IVs Statewide since Jan 1, 2025

Area	NOIs Requiring IV Site Visit	NOIs with IV Site Visit Completed in past 2 years	IV Site Visits Completed in Calendar Year 2025
Statewide	7,315	4,564	2,275
Within BMAPs	5,721	3,708	1,699

Table 4 provides a summary of the IV site visits conducted in the 2-year reporting period between Jan 1, 2024 through Dec 31, 2025, within each BMAP, and enumerates those completed in calendar year 2025. It is important to note that several BMAP boundaries overlap, which may result in some IV site visits being counted in more than one BMAP.

Table 4. Status of IVs in BMAPs since Jan 1, 2025⁶

BMAP	NOIs Requiring IV Site Visit	NOIs with IV Site Visit Completed in past 2 years	% of IV Site Visits Completed	IV Site Visits Completed in Calendar Year 2025
Alafia River Basin	91	66	73%	30
Banana River Lagoon	1	1	100%	0
Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin	481	276	57%	125
Central Indian River Lagoon	72	62	86%	32
Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs	73	46	63%	21
DeLeon Spring	25	23	92%	10
Everglades West Coast Basin	7	7	100%	2
Gemini Springs	3	3	100%	0
Hillsborough River Basin	30	21	70%	6

⁵ FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(d)(3) (2025).

⁶ Due to overlapping boundaries, some IVs are counted in more than one BMAP

BMAP	NOIs Requiring IV Site Visit	NOIs with IV Site Visit Completed in past 2 years	% of IV Site Visits Completed	IV Site Visits Completed in Calendar Year 2025
Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt's Mill Pond	95	82	86%	49
Kings Bay and Crystal River Springs Group	29	14	48%	8
Lake Harney, Lake Monroe, Middle St. Johns River, Smith Canal	23	21	91%	7
Lake Jesup Basin	34	24	71%	13
Lake Okeechobee Basin	1,882	1,163	62%	517
Long Branch	1	1	100%	1
Lower St. Johns River Basin Mainstem	212	166	78%	88
Lower St. Johns River Basin Tributaries I and II	2	2	100%	2
Manatee River Basin	9	3	33%	3
Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin	919	459	50%	145
North Indian River Lagoon	13	11	85%	6
Orange Creek Basin	159	129	81%	56
Rainbow River and Springs	311	236	76%	100
Santa Fe River Basin	563	442	79%	252
Silver River and Springs	296	214	72%	96
St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin	436	303	69%	169
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin	208	140	67%	67
Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring	80	63	79%	6
Volusia Blue Spring	8	7	88%	0
Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group	67	36	54%	16
Weeki Wachee Spring and River	62	39	63%	24
Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run and Little Wekiva Canal	157	95	61%	37

BMAP	NOIs Requiring IV Site Visit	NOIs with IV Site Visit Completed in past 2 years	% of IV Site Visits Completed	IV Site Visits Completed in Calendar Year 2025
Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs	101	63	62%	22

Hurricanes in 2025

In 2025, no hurricanes affected Florida’s agricultural regions; however, many producers continued working through the effects of the 2024 hurricane season, with several IV site visits still deferred from the previous year’s emergency orders.

SFWMD Works of the District

FDACS recognizes certain Equivalent Programs that provide water-quality protection equal to or more stringent than OAWP BMPs. Within the Lake Okeechobee watershed’s Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) and C-139 Basin, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) currently maintains 70 active Works of the District (WOD) that implement BMPs regulated under Chapter 40E-63, F.A.C. The EAA and C-139 Basins were both below the TP load targets and therefore met the TP load requirements for Water Year 2025 (May 1, 2024 – April 30, 2025) under Chapter 40E-63, F.A.C. The permittees complied with requirements of the WOD BMP program during Water Year 2025. Agricultural producers are deemed in compliance with the OAWP BMP Program if they are complying with their SFWMD permits. As SFWMD conducts its own site visits and record collection to ensure compliance, OAWP did not conduct IV visits on these parcels.

For more information about Equivalent Program enrollments, IV site visit, and other reporting requirements specified in Rule Chapter 5M-1, F.A.C. go to **Appendix III: Program Background Equivalent Programs**.

Best Management Practices Manuals

During calendar year 2025, OAWP updated nine (9) existing agricultural BMP manuals, developed a new BMP manual for small farms and specialty livestock, and adopted all ten (10) manuals by rule. These manuals provide agricultural producers and landowners with commodity-specific, research-based practices to improve water quality and conserve water. The updated manuals now reflect current statutory requirements, including the 2016 Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act and the 2020 statutory requirement for BMP implementation verification every two years and nutrient application record collection. Outdated or duplicative state or federal practices such as those related to biosolids or consumptive use permitting, were removed to avoid overlap with other regulatory programs. These revisions also capture improved scientific understanding of BMPs and changes in the agriculture industry since the manuals were originally adopted. The updated manuals now more clearly relate the narrative guidance to the BMP checklist and share a more consistent structure that makes them easier for producers to use. This consistency also enables OAWP to analyze BMP implementation across commodities more effectively. All manuals are now in effect, and FDACS staff have been working with currently enrolled producers to transition them into the updated manuals during their IV site visits. New producers are enrolled under the newly developed manuals. For more information about OAWP’s BMP Program see **Appendix III: Program Background Best Management Practices**.

BMP Cost Share

OAWP funded 311 projects statewide in 2025, investing \$11,798,198 in producer-led improvements that will help producers achieve nutrient reduction goals in BMAPs and address water conservation needs in areas of water supply concern. Within BMAPs, 159 projects totaled \$6,435,575, and outside BMAPs, 152 projects totaled \$5,362,623. **Table 5** provides a summary of cost shared funds statewide, within, and outside of BMAPs.

Table 5. Cost Share for Projects Completed in 2025 Statewide

Area	Projects	Cost (\$)
Statewide	311	\$11,798,198
Within BMAPs	159	\$6,435,575
Outside of BMAPs	152	\$5,362,623

Table 6 lists the total amount of cost share reimbursements for projects completed in 2025 for each BMAP area. The sum of the “Total Costs of Projects Completed in 2025” column in **Table 6** is a subset of the actual cost share reimbursement statewide. It is important to note that several BMAP boundaries overlap, which may result in some cost share projects being counted in more than one BMAP.

Table 6. Cost Share for Projects Completed in 2025 by BMAP⁷

BMAP	Cost (\$)
Alafia River Basin	\$110,430
Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin	\$446,277
Central Indian River Lagoon	\$46,472
Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs	\$35,250
Gemini Springs	\$13,844
Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt’s Mill Pond Basin	\$200,175
Kings Bay and Crystal River	\$47,336
Lakes Harney, Monroe, Middle St Johns River, Smith Canal	\$13,844
Lake Okeechobee Basin	\$1,816,384
Lower St. Johns River Basin Main Stem	\$466,602
Manatee River	\$91,077

⁷ Costs may be counted in more than one BMAP if project footprints overlap.

BMAP	Cost (\$)
Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin	\$1,987,800
Orange Creek Basin	\$48,261
Santa Fe River Basin	\$358,000
Silver River and Springs	\$48,261
St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin	\$280,102
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin	\$72,613
Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring	\$48,715
Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group	\$288,890
Weeki Wachee Spring and River	\$15,242

OAWP-funded cost share projects make innovative agricultural production and nutrient use efficiency methods more affordable for producers so they can meet state water quality goals while remaining financially viable. For more information about OAWP’s cost share program see [**Appendix III: Program Background BMP Cost Share.**](#)

Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL)

OAWP-funded MILs provide free, site-specific assessments to optimize irrigation efficiency, reduce water loss, and identify BMP opportunities. Presently, there are seven (7) OAWP-funded agricultural MILs providing service to all agricultural producers throughout Florida. In 2025, OAWP provided free, site-specific irrigation expertise to evaluate 1,135 producer irrigation systems and helped conserve approximately 4.22 million gallons of water per day. For more information about OAWP’s MIL go to [**Appendix III: Program Background Mobile Irrigation Lab \(MIL\).**](#)

BMP Research and Demonstration Projects

In 2025, the OAWP received \$6.3 million in appropriations for Agricultural Nonpoint Sources Best Management Practices (BMP) Implementation for FY 2025–2026. These funds help support ongoing research and demonstration projects that provide the scientific and technical foundation for the OAWP BMP Program. During 2025, OAWP staff managed a total of 37 research and demonstration projects, including 15 newly initiated in December, focused on evaluating innovative practices and demonstrating methods to reduce nitrogen fertilizer inputs. These projects investigate the use of precision agriculture technologies—such as fertilizer banding equipment, variable rate irrigation, and the application of nutrients at optimal times based on plant growth stages. As directed in statute, OAWP partners with the University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS) to conduct this research and implement demonstration projects.

OAWP staff continued work on the Crop BMP Data Template, which is a tool developed in partnership with UF/IFAS, that standardizes research project data to follow the FAIR data

principles - Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable. This data standardization supports improving the evaluation of BMP impacts on yield and water quality and supply on larger scale and establishes stronger governance policies for research data management. Use of the template is now a requirement in research projects, and it will continue to evolve as data collection needs change. Training videos for the Crop BMP Data Template and research projects results are available on OAWP's BMP Research Program website.⁸

OAWP staff also advanced evaluations of soil moisture sensors to improve irrigation efficiency and reduce nutrient loss through the Florida Agricultural Soil Moisture Sensor Network.⁹ In addition, the team collaborated with crop modelers to develop decision-support tools that predict the impacts of BMPs on water quality. The use of decision-support tools and modeling is becoming increasingly integral to new BMP research, and OAWP currently has five studies underway that are expected to produce tools that producers can use on-farm to help guide BMP selection.

In 2025, 19 teams of agricultural stakeholders participated in UF/IFAS Stakeholder Engagement Program (STEP)¹⁰ that engages producers in crop management competitions focused on input use efficiency and profitability. Participation has continued to increase, up from 10 teams in 2022. Participants selected production parameters including nitrogen and irrigation management strategies, crop hybrid type, seeding rate, insurance plans, and marketing. Through these competitions producers received education on tools and BMPs that improve water and nutrient use efficiency.

Agricultural Regional Projects Program

In 2025, OAWP launched the first formal Agricultural Regional Projects Program (ARPP) Application cycle to support innovative, scalable solutions that reduce nutrient loading, improve regional water quality and quantity, and promote long-term agricultural sustainability. OAWP evaluated project applications and recommended a total of \$24.9 million for new regional-scale water quality and water quantity projects.

Beginning in July 2025, OAWP initiated outreach with a save-the-date notice for an informational webinar, followed by the program's formal launch later that month. In September, OAWP held the "How to Apply" webinar and published the application webpage. The application period ran from October 6 to November 7, during which 43 proposals were submitted and 35 met minimum qualifications. OAWP Staff conducted application reviews throughout November, and in December, selected nine projects for funding—five in the Middle and Lower Suwannee River BMAP totaling \$14 million and four in the Lake Okeechobee BMAP totaling \$10.9 million.

As ARPP continues to expand, these projects illustrate the program's core strengths: innovation, regional coordination, measurable environmental benefits, and strong agricultural partnerships. Collectively, ARPP investments advance nutrient reductions, improve water management, and support long-term- agricultural viability across Florida's most sensitive watersheds. ARPP builds on FDACS's long history of collaborating with agricultural producers and partner agencies to identify, develop, and support regional projects that contribute to Florida's water quality goals.

⁸ Information on OAWP research is available at <https://www.fdacs.gov/Water/Agricultural-Water-Field-Services/Agricultural-Best-Management-Practices/BMP-Research>

⁹ Information about the Florida Agriculture Soil Moisture Sensor Network funded by FDACS is available at <https://abe.ufl.edu/soil-moisture-sensor-network/>

¹⁰ Information about the Florida Stakeholder Engagement Program (STEP) funded by FDACS is available at <https://step.ifas.ufl.edu/>

With the addition of the nine newly funded projects, FDACS now has a total of 27 active regional projects. **Table 7** provides a list of projects that were already underway prior to the launch of ARPP.

Table 7. Current Agricultural Regional Projects and Estimated Annual Performance/Benefits

Project Category	Project Name / System	Description	Estimated Annual Performance / Benefits
HWTT Systems	Bessey Creek Danforth Creek Deep Creek Grassy Island Ideal Grove Lemkin Creek Mosquito Creek Nubbin Slough Trout Lake Wolff Ditch	Ten HWTT systems across the Lake Okeechobee, St. Lucie, Lower St. Johns, and Upper Ocklawaha watersheds treat regional surface water through chemical flocculation followed by wetland polishing.	Treated 79 billion gallons; removed 193,558 lbs TP and 472,146 lbs TN cumulatively
FAVT/SAV Systems	East Caloosahatchee FAVT Fisheating Creek FAVT North Feeder Canal FAVT L28i FAVT/SAV Complex	Large-scale nutrient reduction systems in the Lake Okeechobee and Caloosahatchee basins.	>180 billion gallons treated; 147,665 lbs TP and 854,932 lbs TN removed
Groundwater & Springshed Protection	Southern Cross Organics & Energy LLC – Dairy Wastewater Storage Pond & Sprayfield Expansion	Expands wastewater storage and land application capacity to match agronomic needs, reducing nutrient leaching. Supports nutrient balance.	11,800 lbs TN removed; 37 million gallons groundwater conserved;
Groundwater & Springshed Protection	Full Circle Dairy, LLC – Waste Storage Pond, Lane Coverings & Reuse Pipeline	Constructs new waste storage pond and reuse-irrigation pipeline on cropland. Enhances nutrient reuse.	142,500 lbs TN removed; 23.6 million gallons groundwater conserved
Groundwater & Springshed Protection	North Florida Dairies, LLC – Infrastructure & Pasture Conversion	Converts heifer pastures to barns and sprayfields, improving nutrient management and conserving water.	122,000 lbs TN removed; 31,000 million gallons groundwater conserved
Groundwater & Springshed Protection	Shenandoah Dairy, Inc. – Wastewater Storage Expansion & Heifer Pasture Conversion	Converts heifer pastures into low-intensity hay fields and builds a free-stall barn with additional wastewater storage, while upgrading pumps and solids-separation screens to improve nutrient management.	13,900 lbs TN removed; 20 million gallons groundwater conserved

Project Category	Project Name / System	Description	Estimated Annual Performance / Benefits
Groundwater & Springshed Protection	Suwannee River Water Management District – Irrigation End Gun Removal Initiative	Removes end guns from center pivot irrigation systems across the Suwannee and Santa Fe Basins, improving irrigation efficiency, reducing overspray, and lowering nitrogen losses.	864,000 – 1,080,000 lbs TN removed
Surface Water & Wetland Treatment	Evans Properties / Bassett Dispersed Water Management, LLC – Bassett Grove Water Storage & Treatment	Converts 342 acres into six interconnected storage and treatment basins capturing flows from Taylor Creek.	1,600 acre-feet storage; 830 lbs TP and 3,450 lbs TN removed
Surface Water & Wetland Treatment	Lykes Bros. Inc – Harney Pond Water Storage & Treatment	Routes water from the C41 Canal through multiple treatment cells before returning downstream of S70. Supports regional water quality restoration.	3,428 acre-feet storage; 28,693 lbs TP and 126,159 lbs TN removed
Surface Water & Wetland Treatment	Cypress Chapter, Inc – Next-Gen Water Quality and Agricultural Systems: Monitoring, Mitigation, and Restoration (Lake Kissimmee)	Removes muck and water hyacinths and repurposes processed material for upland hay fields. Recycles nutrients into agricultural production.	18,673 lbs TP and 373,467 lbs TN removed
Surface Water & Wetland Treatment	SFWMD – Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough HWTT Facility	43-acre HWTT system treating nutrient-impaired waters from Williamson Ditch and Taylor Creek.	5,585 lbs TP and 13,754 lbs TN removed
Surface Water & Wetland Treatment	Milking R Inc. – Nutrient Reduction and Water Quality Improvement	Construction of a 600-stall freestall barn equipped with an updated manure management.	582 lbs TP and 8,990 lbs TN removed
Surface Water & Wetland Treatment	Goolsby, Inc. – Triple G Dairy – Nutrient Reduction and Water Quality Improvement	Construction of a 500-stall freestall barn equipped with an updated manure management systems to enhance operational efficiency.	5,100 lbs TP and 1,348 lbs TN removed
Surface Water & Wetland Treatment	Larson Dairy, Inc. – Nutrient Reduction and Water Quality Improvement	Construction of a 900-stall freestall barn and a 212-stall special needs barn, both equipped with an updated manure management systems to enhance operational efficiency.	2,132 lbs TP and 3,950 lbs TN removed
Surface Water & Wetland Treatment	Four Corners Rapid Infiltration Basin Phase 2 Expansion	Expands storage and infiltration capacity through additional ponds and canal connections.	5,601 lbs TP and 178,390 lbs TN removed

lbs - pounds; FAVT - Floating Aquatic Vegetation Tilling; HWTT - Hybrid Wetland Treatment Technology; SAV - Submerged Aquatic Vegetation; TN - Total Nitrogen; TP - Total Phosphorus; SFWMD - South Florida Water Management District

OAWP Program Improvements

OAWP substantially improved the BMP Program in 2025. These improvements include:

- Updating nine (9) existing agricultural BMP manuals, developing a new BMP manual for small farms and specialty livestock, and adopting all ten (10) manuals by rule. The BMP manuals provide specific, research-based practices to agricultural producers to improve water quality. The updated manuals reflect advancements in agricultural science, water quality research, and on-the-ground practices. The new manuals are available here:
<https://www.fdacs.gov/Agriculture-Industry/Water/Agricultural-Best-Management-Practices>
- Supporting BMP research and demonstration projects in collaboration with the UF IFAS; developing data collection and governance policies for research data; working with participating producers to evaluate precision agricultural methods and to quantify the economic and environmental benefits; improving data collection templates and data management; coordinating with crop modelers to develop decision support tools for predicting impacts of BMPs on water quality.
- Integrating performance data from existing HWTT, FAVT, storage, dairy, and precision-agriculture regional projects to refine ranking criteria and strengthen ARPP's science-based decision framework.
- Updating ARPP guidance to incorporate lessons learned from current projects, including improvements in project design standards, monitoring expectations, and cost-benefit evaluation.
- Enhancing coordination with FDEP, Water Management Districts, and other partners to ensure regional consistency, data sharing, and alignment with ongoing restoration initiatives.
- Implementing a targeted enrollment effort to increase the BMP enrollment acres within the Springs Coast BMAPs which includes the Chassahowitzka and Homosassa Springs Group BMAP, Crystal River/Kings Bay BMAP, and Weeki Wachee BMAP. By the end of 2025, OAWP added 24 new producers, adding 1,420 acres to the total number of agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program, with enrollments from this enrollment effort continuing into 2026.
- Evaluating and providing associated water savings recommendations on over 1,135 irrigation systems through the MIL visits.
- Supporting FDACS's efforts to increase the acres of land protected by conservation easements in the Rural and Family Lands Protection Program (RFLPP) by enrolling easement applicants in the OAWP BMP program. RFLPP is an agricultural land preservation program designed to protect important agricultural lands through the acquisition of permanent agricultural land conservation easements. All RFLPP Easements require the landowner to enroll in, implement, and adhere to all applicable BMPs.
- Assisting 138 agricultural producers enrolled in the OAWP BMP program in obtaining a Tax-Exempt Agricultural Materials (TEAM) Card to claim agricultural sales tax exemptions.
- Transitioning from a tabular enrollment system to one that utilizes a GIS-based data model centered on NOI and operational data. Workflows used for enrollment and implementation verification site visits were revised and can now be tracked within the spatial data model.

OAWP Next Steps

In 2026, OAWP will continue improving programmatic aspects in support of the agricultural industry while addressing the water quality goals of the state by:

- Focusing future research on developing decision support tools for selecting cost-share equipment that provides the greatest water-quality benefits; integrating crops and hydrologic models to support these decisions; coordinating with FDEP on acceptable reporting metrics and BMP study designs; and improving BMP data collection to support BMAP tracking needs.
- Commencing implementation of projects under executed ARPP agreements, including four dairy operations (Full Circle Dairy, LLC; North Florida Dairies, LLC; Shenandoah Dairy, Inc.; and Southern Cross Organics & Energy, LLC) in the Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin, which aim to reduce nutrient loading and improve water-use efficiency through targeted infrastructure and operational upgrades. Updating ARPP program guidance along with an online, statewide project StoryMap highlighting nutrient- reductions achievements to date.
- Maintaining contractual partnerships with the SWCDs for technicians to assist OAWP in fulfilling its statutory obligations.
- Continuing work with cooperative agency partners including FDEP, WMDs, and local government agencies to better characterize and identify effective solutions to protect and conserve Florida's water resources while maintaining the viability of agricultural production throughout Florida. These formally occur in:
 - The Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Plan area of South Florida (FDACS, SFWMD, and FDEP),
 - The Suwannee River Partnership (FDACS, SRWMD, and FDEP),
 - The Tri-County Agricultural Area Water Management Partnership (FDACS, SJRWMD, and FDEP), and
 - The Lake Okeechobee Partnership (FDACS, SFWMD, FDEP, and other partners).
- Continuing coordination with FDEP to incorporate the FSAID ALG into the FDEP's statewide land use dataset and to advance utilization of the FSAID ALG to estimate agricultural nonpoint source loading and assign allocations. This will help ensure FDEP is creating equitable allocations of pollutant load reductions to agricultural nonpoint sources in future BMAPs.
- Continuing refinement of spatial Enrollment and IV processes.
- Continuing improvement of the Binding Determinations of Agricultural Exemptions process, including rulemaking on Rule 5M-15 (Procedures for Binding Determinations of Agricultural Exemptions), which sets forth the process, eligibility and exemption criteria, and required materials for binding determinations under Section 373.407, F.S. and creation of a request portal for parties to submit their binding determination requests.
- Launching the Enrollment-By-Rule (EBR) initiative, authorized by a 2025 statutory amendment to s. 403.067, F.S., allowing FDACS to establish a BMP enrollment by rule program. EBR will streamline enrollment for qualifying small agricultural operations by replacing manual enrollment, reducing administrative burden, and enabling FDACS staff to focus on larger, higher-intensity operations. This approach provides producers with BMPs tailored to their operation type and offers a simplified pathway to meet Florida's water quality requirements.

Appendix I: Summary of BMP Implementation Statewide and by BMAP

This section provides information on the status of the BMP Program and a characterization of land remaining to be enrolled statewide and for each BMAP area.

It is important to note that several BMAP boundaries overlap, which may result in some NOIs and BMP enrollment acres being counted in more than one BMAP. This means that the sum of the NOIs or NOI acreages in the various BMAPs may not match statewide values. The statewide summary page captures data from all enrolled parcels, both inside and outside of BMAP areas.

The tables and charts in the one-page summaries listed contain program metrics that were determined using OAWP data within GIS:

- **Table 1:** A breakdown of the agricultural lands within the area of interest, the agricultural acres enrolled, and the acres potentially applicable for BMP enrollment. Note: Due to artifacts of the geospatial analyses executed to estimate the agricultural acres enrolled and the acres potentially applicable for BMP enrollment, the sum of these outputs may be higher or lower than the agricultural acres within the area of interest.
- **Figure 1:** The non-agricultural acreages within the area of interest vs the agricultural acreages within the area of interest.
- **Figure 2:** The enrolled agricultural acreages based on the FSAID ALG and OAWP BMP enrollment as of Dec 31, 2025, and the unenrolled agricultural acreages that are unlikely or potentially enrollable.
- **Figure 3:** A distribution, by acreage, of the unenrolled lands that are potentially enrollable.
- **Table 2:** The currently enrolled agricultural acreages by BMP Program manual.

Table 1, Figure 1, Figure 2: As BMAPs vary in size and land use, knowing what percentage of the BMAP is in agricultural use is highly indicative of agriculture potential significance in the restoration strategy. The FSAID ALG is the starting point for estimating agricultural acreages within a BMAP. Agricultural acres enrolled in the FDACS BMP Program are estimated by overlaying the FSAID ALG and BMP enrollment data. Agricultural acres not enrolled in the BMP Program, are estimated by removing from the FSAID ALG any areas that overlapped with the BMP enrollment boundaries.

Oftentimes, there are lands initially identified as agriculture which, upon closer evaluation, raise questions as to whether there is agricultural activity and whether it is enrollable within the purview of OAWP. Areas located within state-owned lands and/or water restoration project boundaries are also removed as there is a low probability they contain enrollable agricultural activity. For the remaining unenrolled areas, analyses are performed using property appraiser data such as parcel owner information, agricultural tax valuation for exemption purposes, and other parcel land use detail to determine whether the remaining are potentially enrollable. The potentially enrollable acres most accurately represent where the program stands in terms of achieving the 100% enrollment metric within BMAP areas. A detailed characterization methodology can be found in [Appendix II: Land Use Characterization](#).

Figure 3: Examines the unenrolled acres found to be potentially enrollable in the land use characterization. The parcels are distributed into bins based on the agricultural acres present

within each parcel. The parcel count and the total acres of agriculture encompassed by the parcels are provided for each bin. The number of parcels in each bin is a useful proxy for the level of resource dedication needed to enroll the associated agricultural acres. This provides insight when evaluating where best to focus finite resources and staffing needs to meet the enrollment goals outlined in the BMAPs. In some BMAPs, much of the potentially enrollable acreage is encompassed within many smaller parcels which may require additional resources to evaluate and/or enroll.

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Statewide

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
34,798,289	7,286,122	4,404,657	1,104,944	1,862,264

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

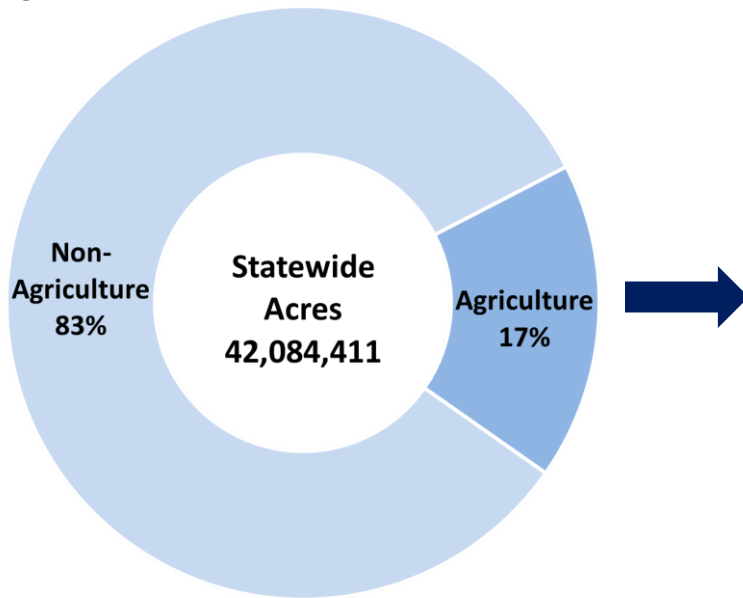


Figure 2

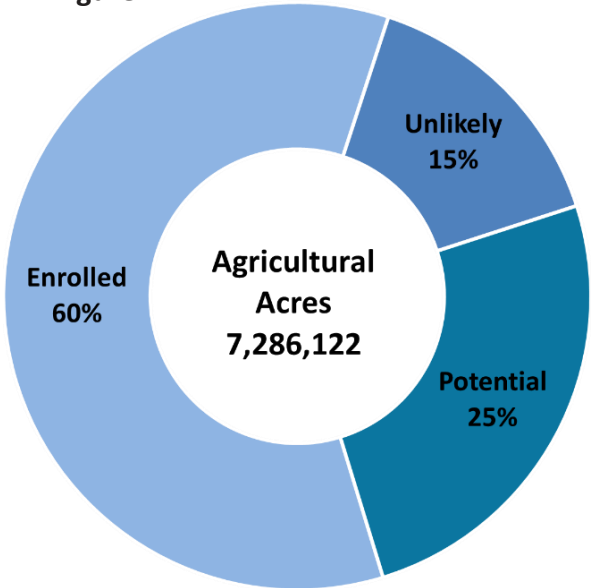


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

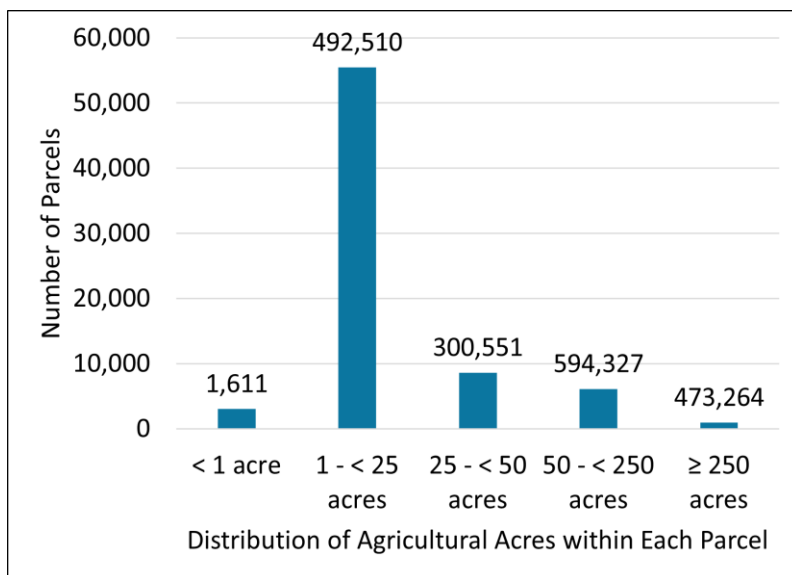


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	1,866,262
Citrus	222,764
Conservation Plan	157,182
Dairy	29,622
Equine	12,077
Fruit/Nut	12,273
Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan	938
Multiple Commodities	1,143,765
Nursery	26,746
Poultry	956
Row/Field Crop	897,396
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	478
Sod	23,333
Temporarily Inactive	5,950
Wildlife	4,915
Total	4,404,657

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Statewide within BMAPs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
10,897,203	3,946,958	2,539,037	606,139	813,649

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

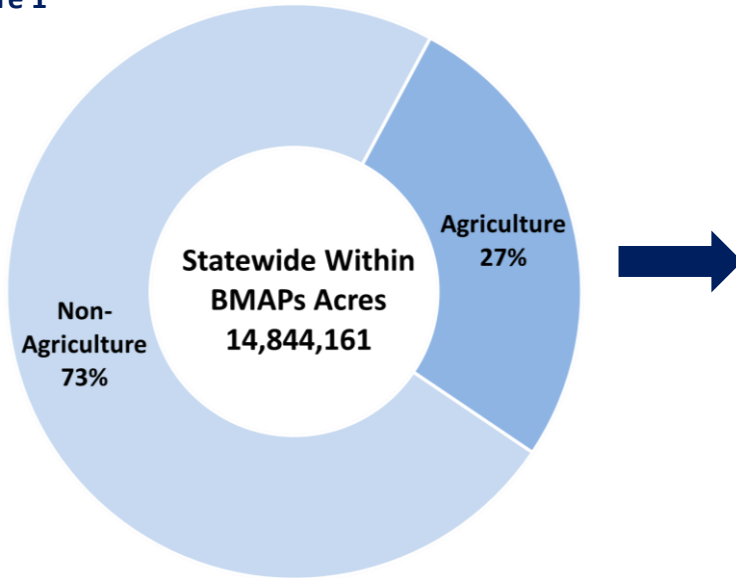


Figure 2

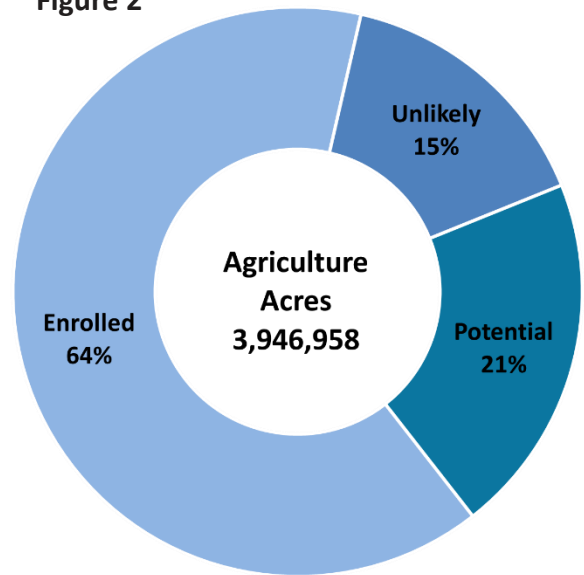


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

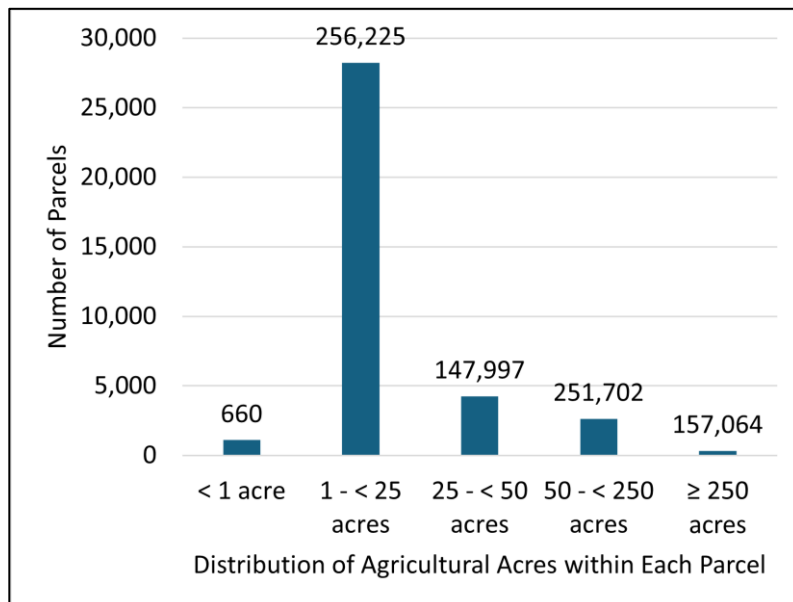


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	994,116
Citrus	85,346
Conservation Plan	156,802
Dairy	24,114
Equine	11,292
Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan	938
Multiple Commodities	677,205
Nursery	13,900
Poultry	402
Fruit/Nut	5,273
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	446
Sod	9,364
Temporarily Inactive	1,759
Total	2,539,037

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Alafia River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
228,557	41,571	18,147	11,436	12,017

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

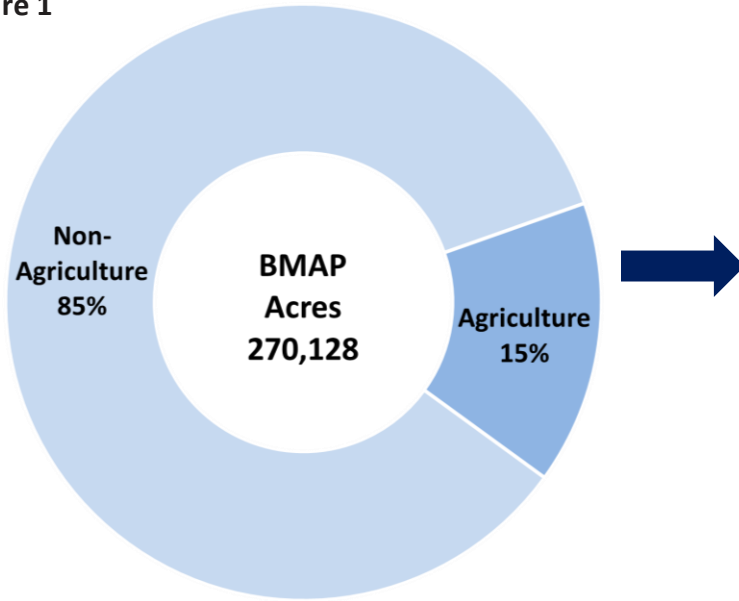


Figure 2

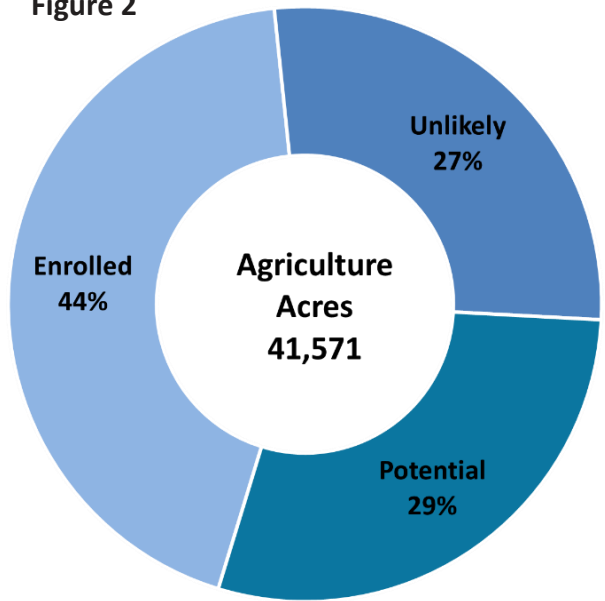


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

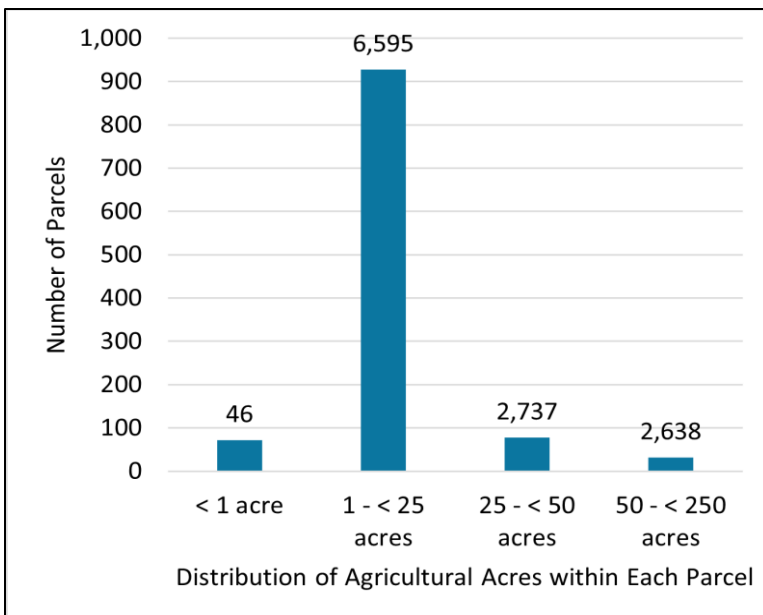


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	13,020
Equine	12
Multiple Commodities	1,025
Nursery	92
Fruit/Nut	295
Row/Field Crop	3,703
Total	18,147

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Banana River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
97,869	60	< 1	17	43

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

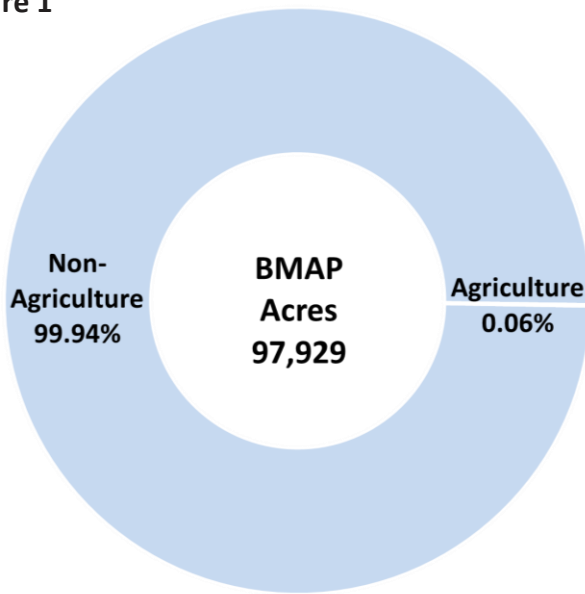


Figure 2

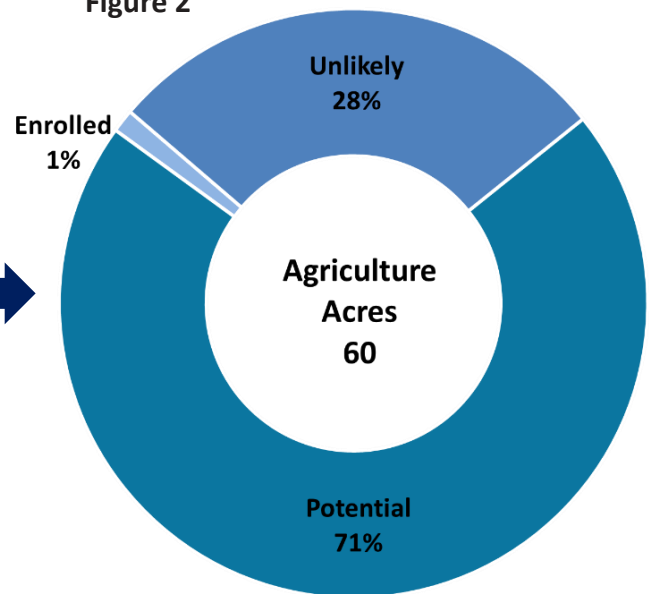


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

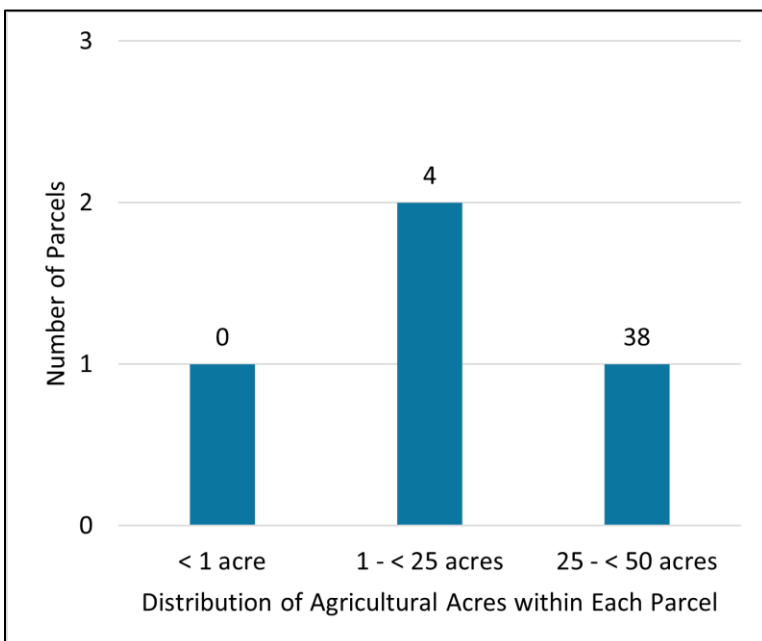


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Nursery	0.77
Total	0.77

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
471,975	421,962	364,132	26,779	31,076

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

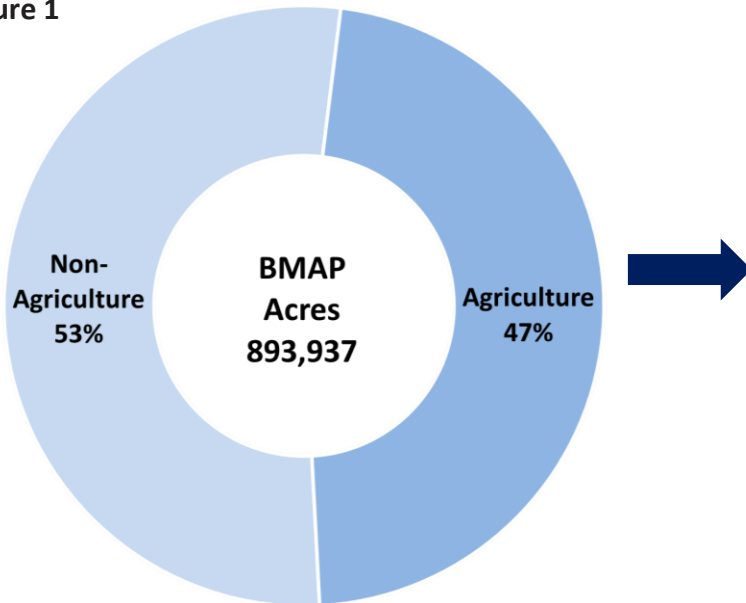


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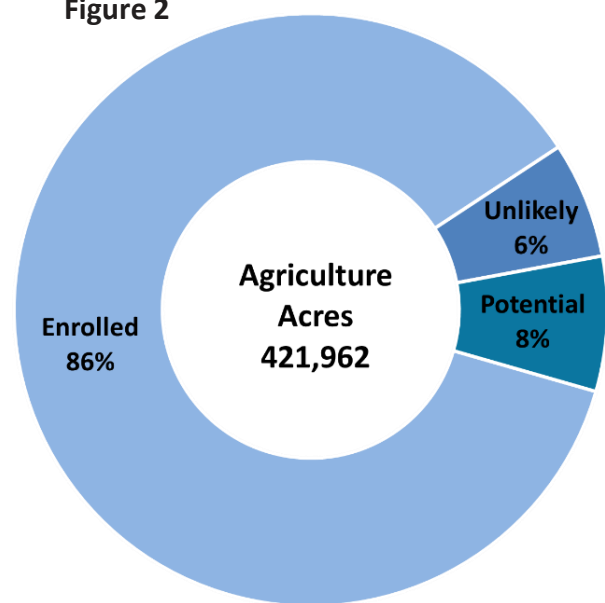


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

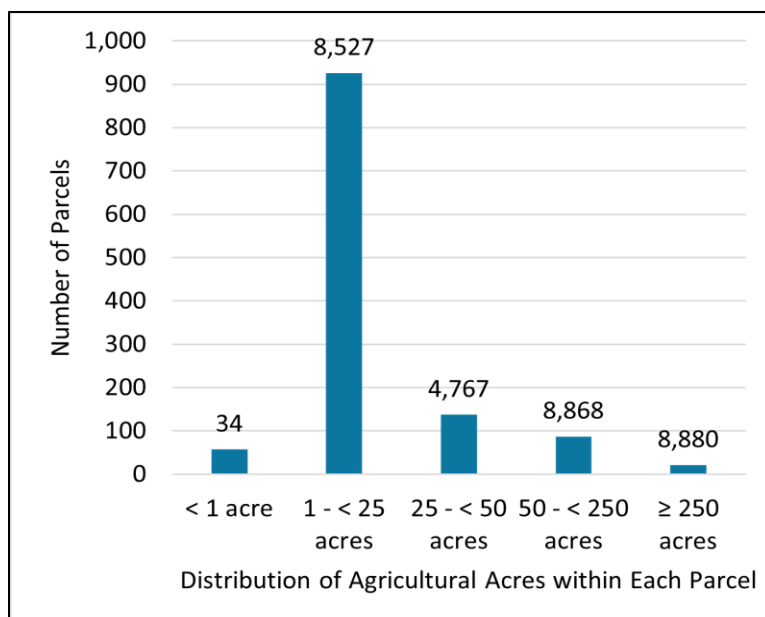


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	83,863
Citrus	16,826
Conservation Plan	39,895
Dairy	141
Equine	31
Multiple Commodities	157,582
Nursery	834
Poultry	40
Fruit/Nut	152
Sod	132
Temporarily Inactive	1,740
Row/Field Crop	62,895
Wildlife	0
Total	364,132

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Central Indian River Lagoon

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
288,621	66,803	36,641	14,099	16,080

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

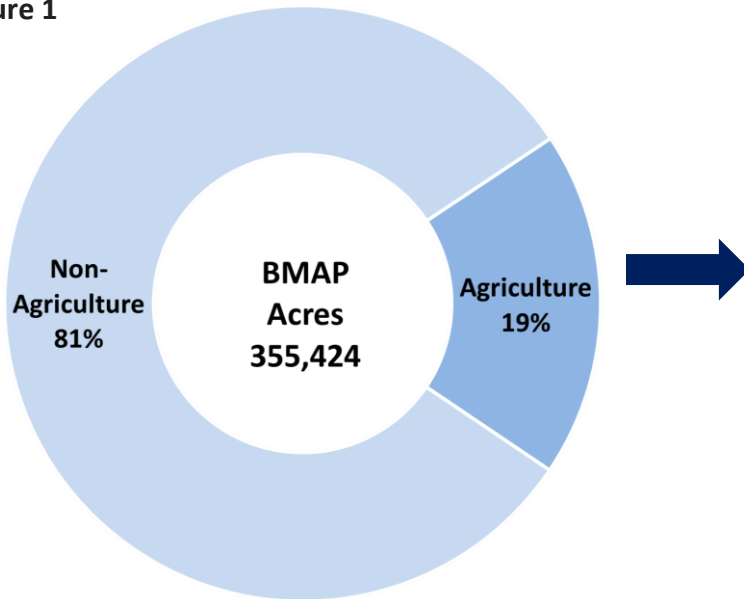


Figure 2

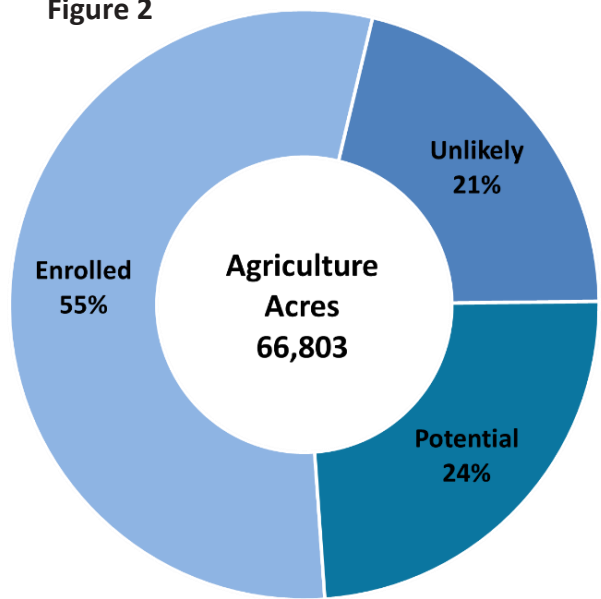


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

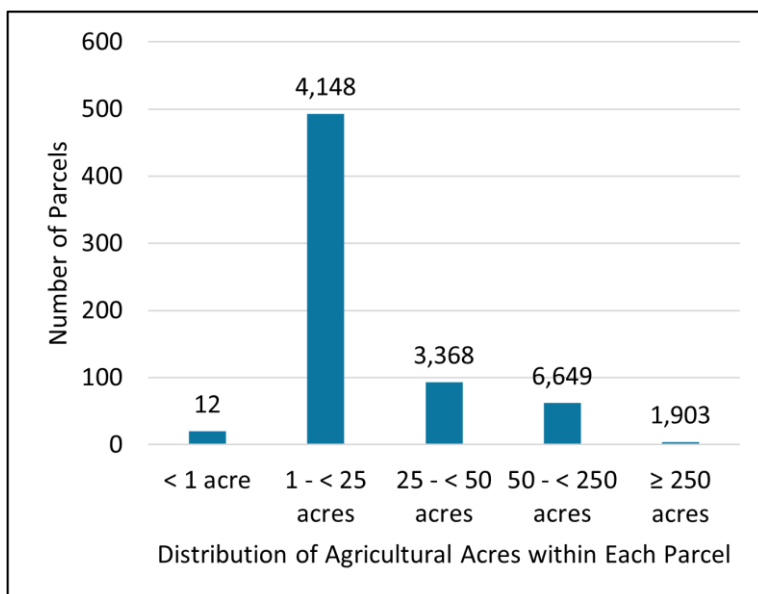


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	24,409
Citrus	410
Equine	144
Multiple Commodities	8,705
Nursery	578
Poultry	10
Fruit/Nut	13
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	61
Row/Field Crop	2,311
Total	36,641

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
287,573	38,407	14,765	11,019	12,626

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

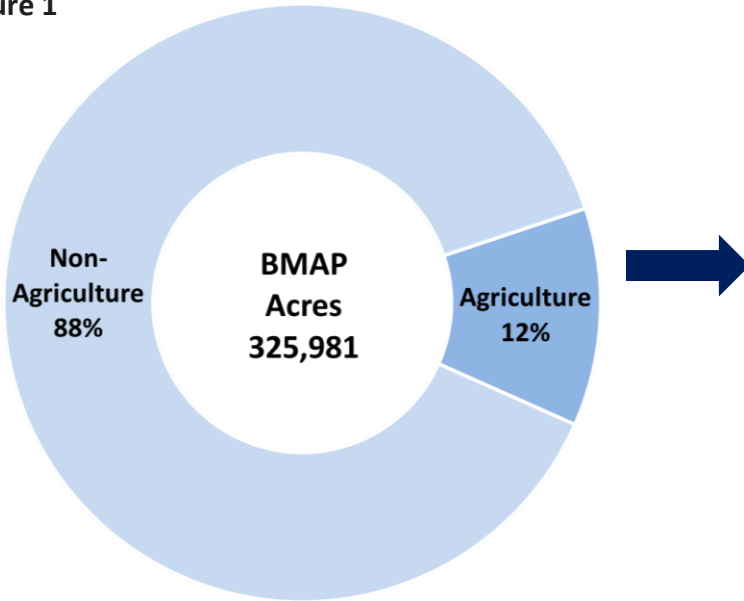


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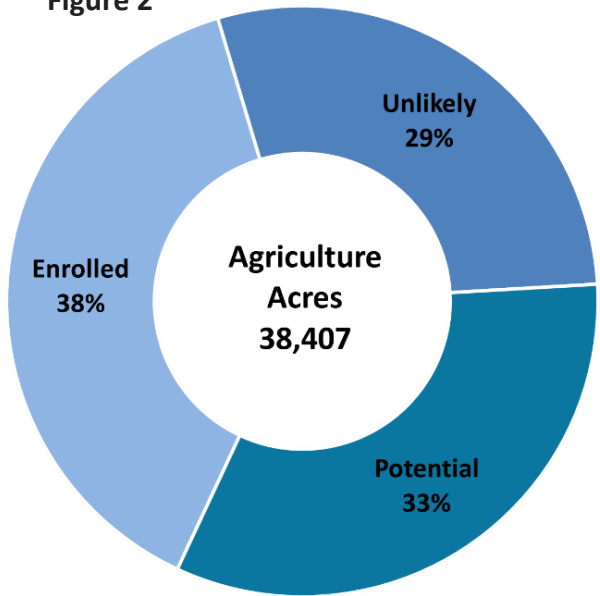


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

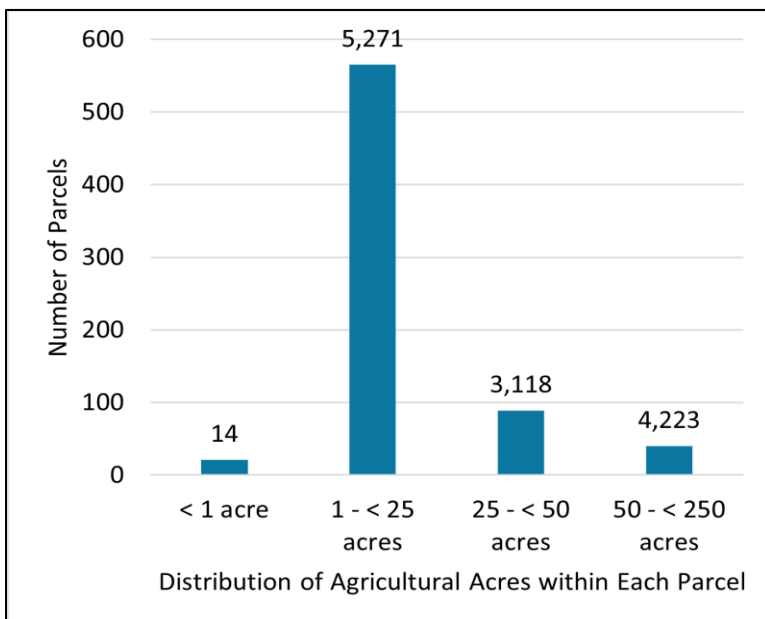


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	11,488
Citrus	65
Equine	10
Multiple Commodities	1,373
Nursery	958
Fruit/Nut	86
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	7
Row/Field Crop	776
Total	14,765

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) DeLeon Spring

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
54,162	11,229	1,671	3,477	6,082

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

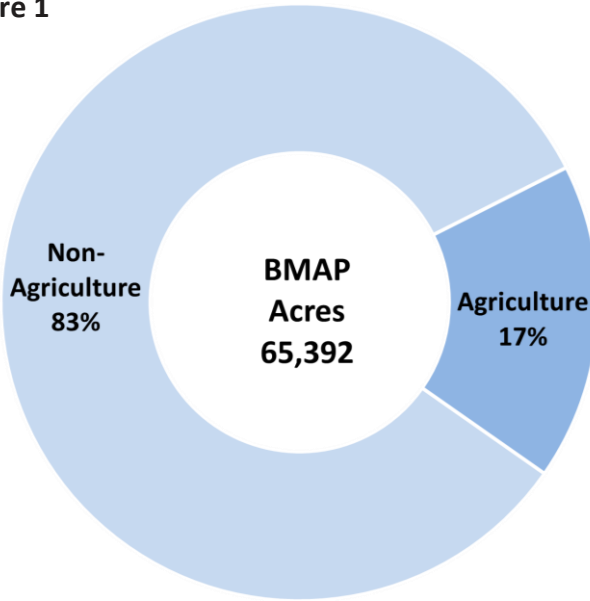


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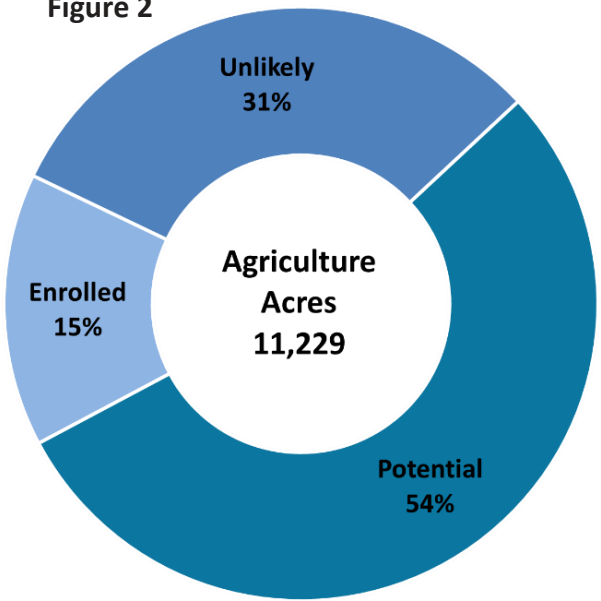


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

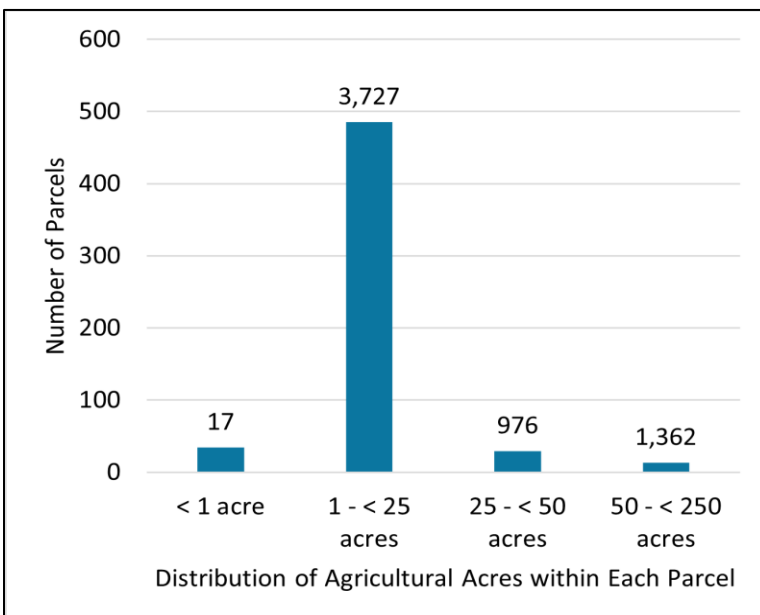


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	515
Citrus	121
Equine	10
Multiple Commodities	40
Nursery	959
Fruit/Nut	27
Total	1,671

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Everglades West Coast Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
48,530	6,940	4,318	604	2,018

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

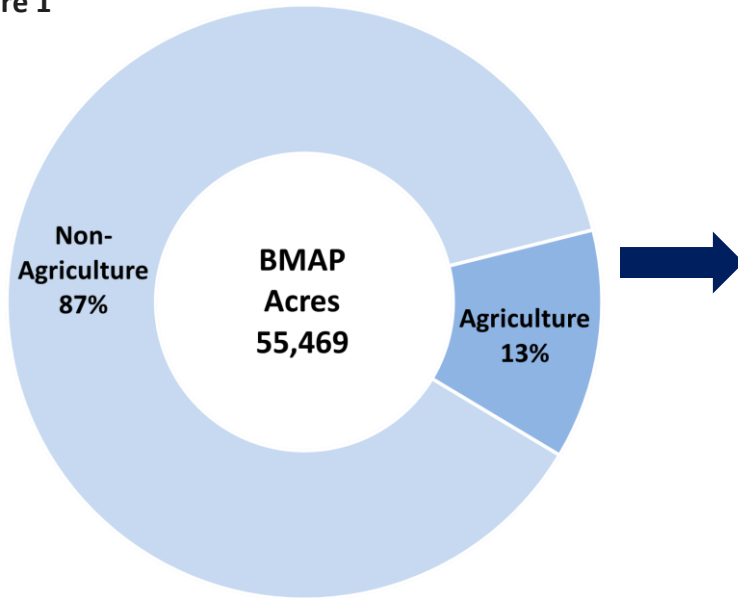


Figure 2

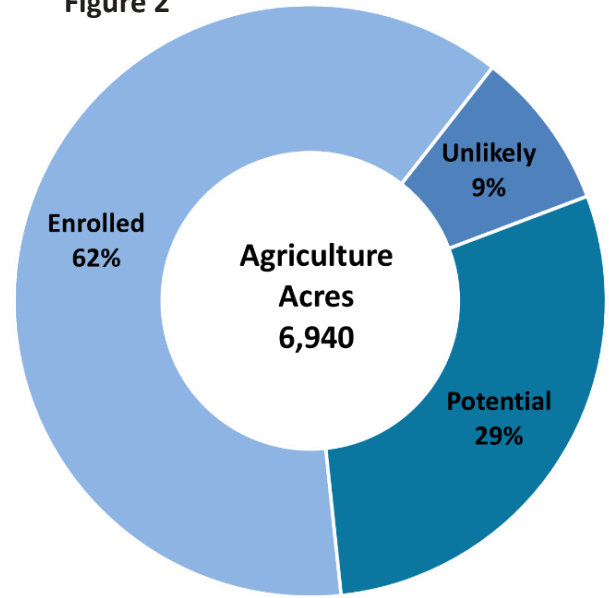


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

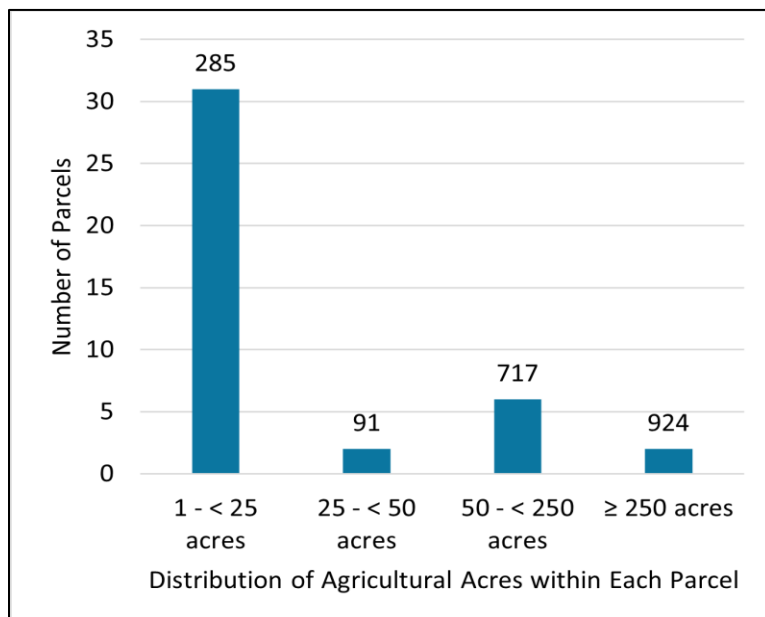


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	9
Multiple Commodities	593
Nursery	4
Row/Field Crop	3,713
Total	4,318

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Gemini Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
26,985	305	12	155	138

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

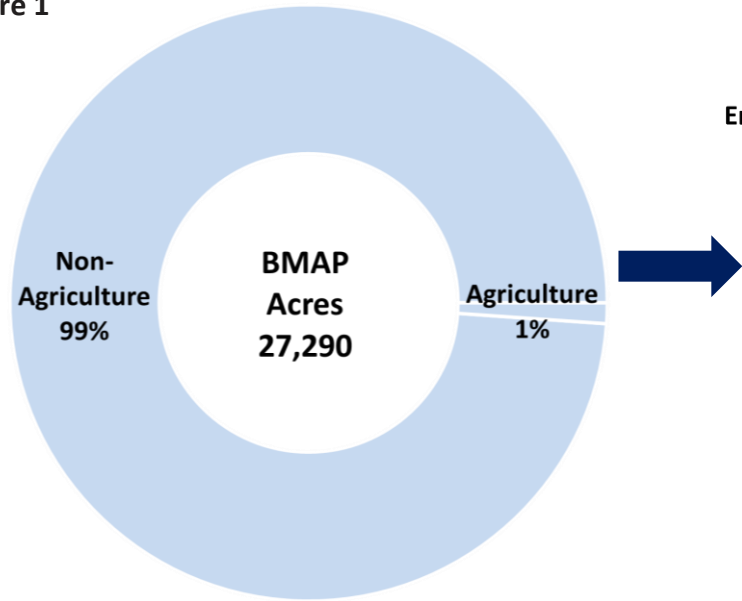


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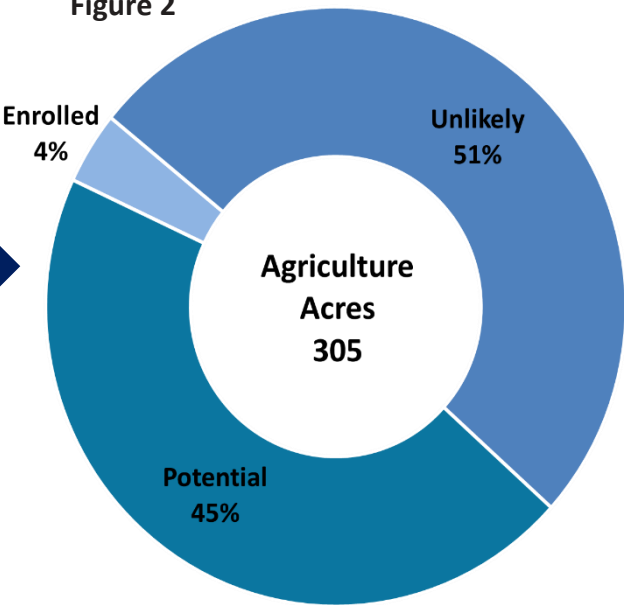


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

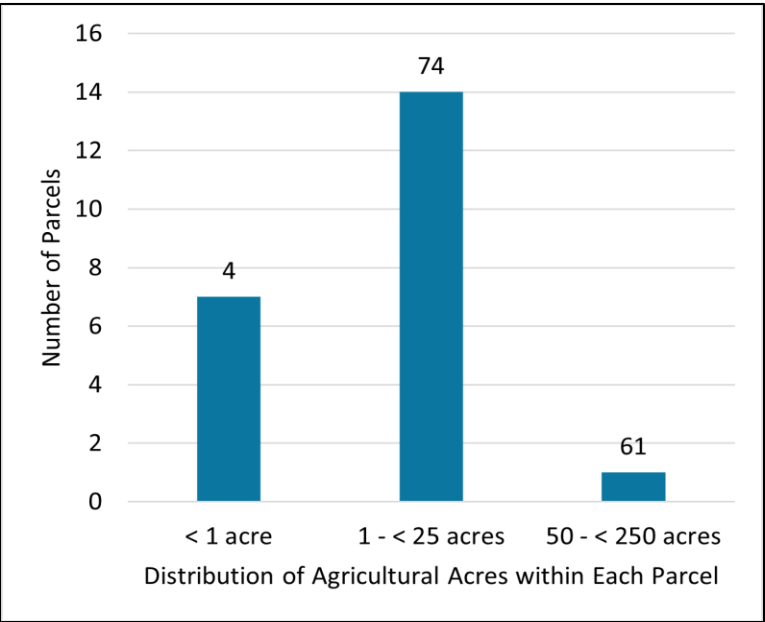


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Multiple Commodities	0
Nursery	4
Fruit/Nut	8
Total	12

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Hillsborough River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
35,244	15,499	9,809	1,835	3,855

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

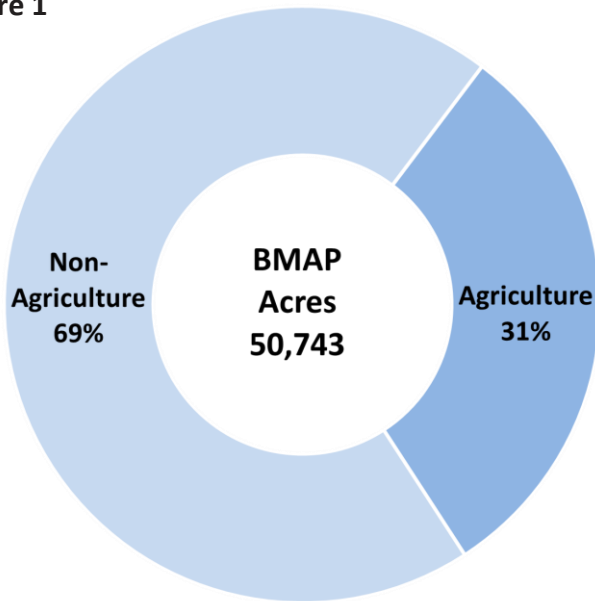


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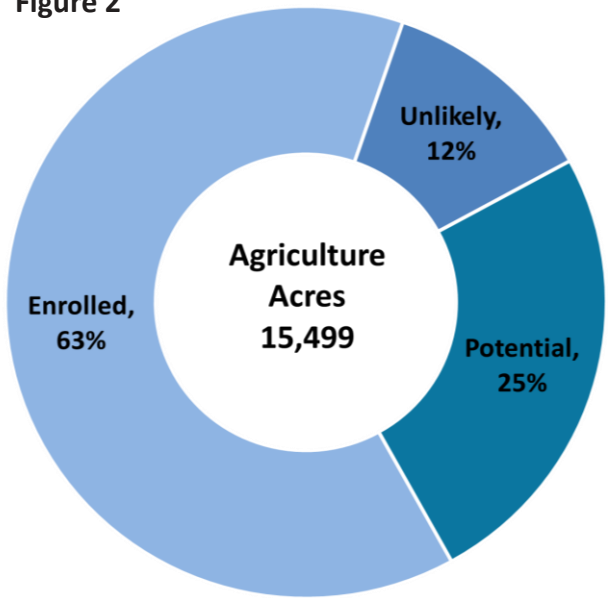


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

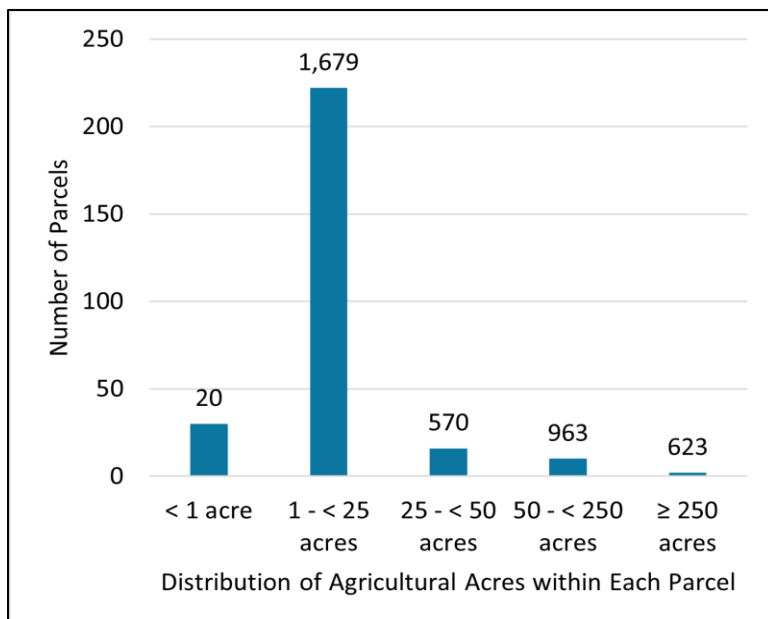


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	9,312
Equine	5
Multiple Commodities	0
Nursery	8
Row/Field Crop	484
Total	9,809

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt's Mill Pond

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
50,766	41,916	26,556	5,494	9,893

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

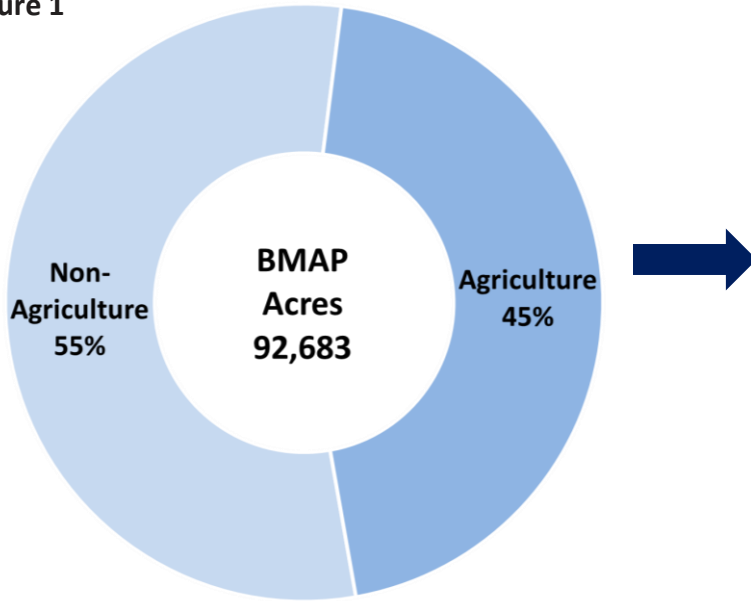


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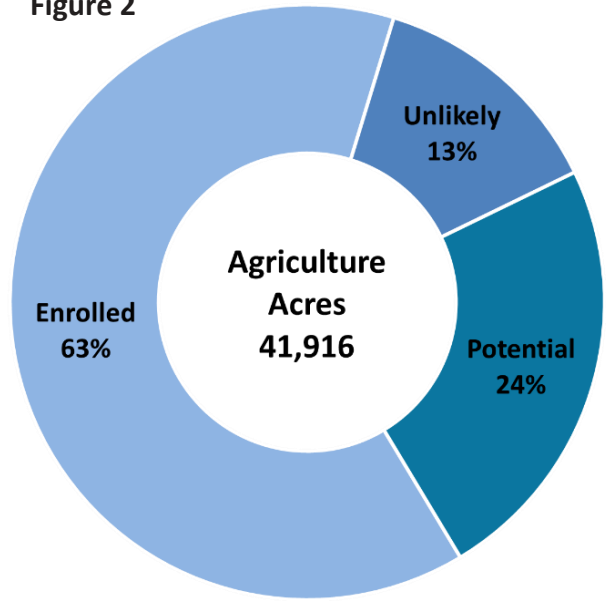


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

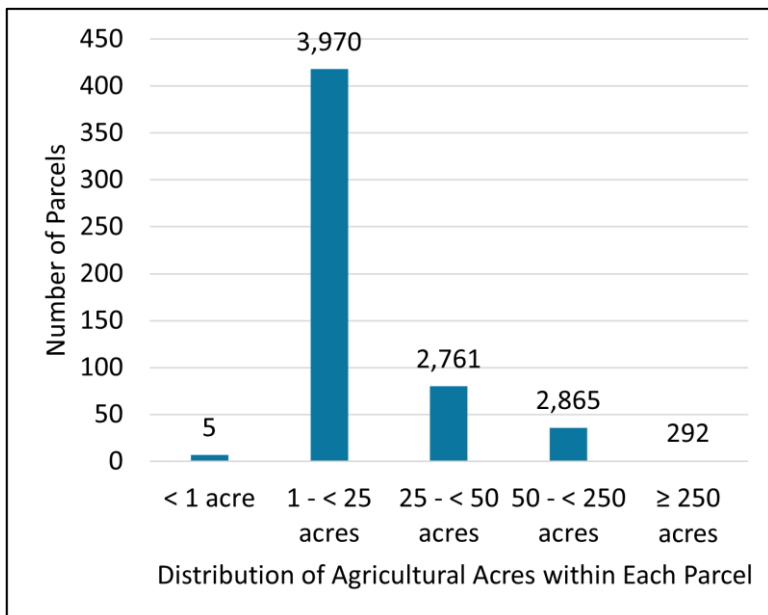


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	1,356
Multiple Commodities	5,897
Sod	1,188
Row/Field Crop	18,115
Total	26,556

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Kings Bay and Crystal River Springs Group

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
167,599	12,683	3,883	4,066	4,734

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

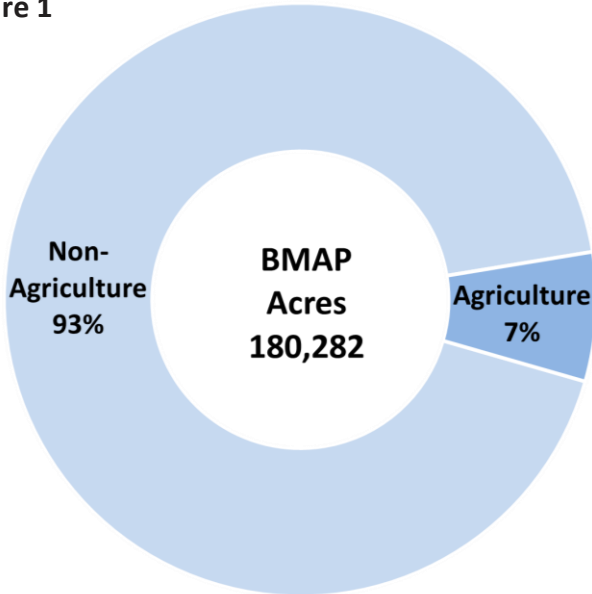


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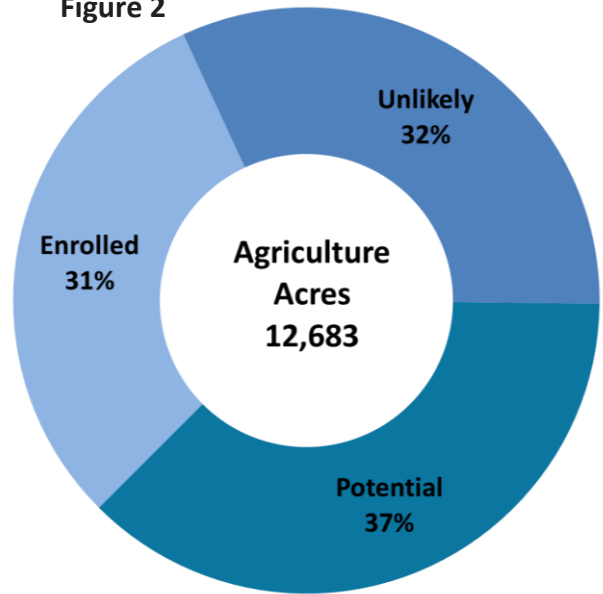


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

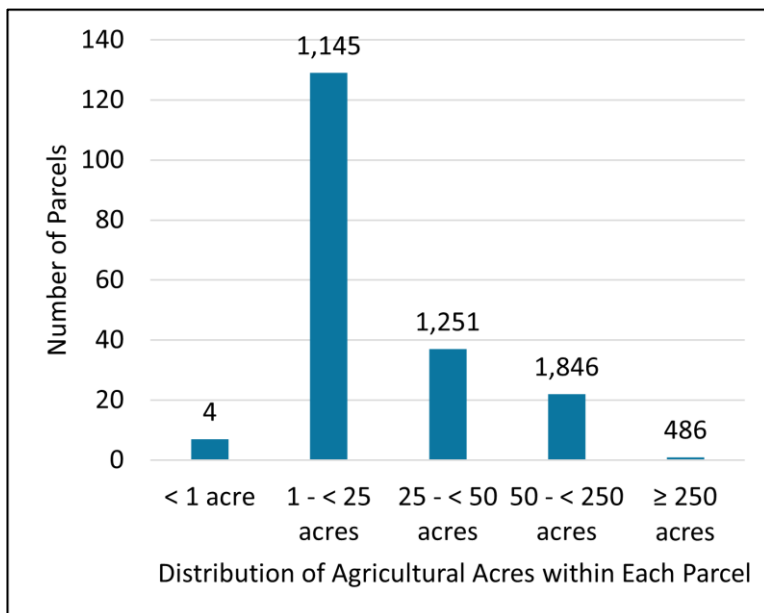


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	3,041
Equine	100
Multiple Commodities	46
Fruit/Nut	153
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	41
Row/Field Crop	502
Total	3,883

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lake Harney, Lake Monroe, Middle St. Johns River, Smith Canal

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
215,318	26,609	10,522	6,518	9,568

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

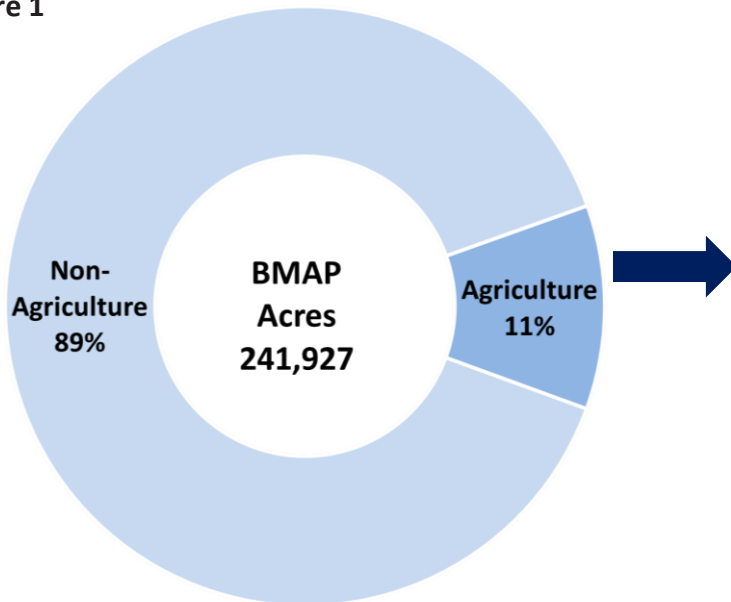


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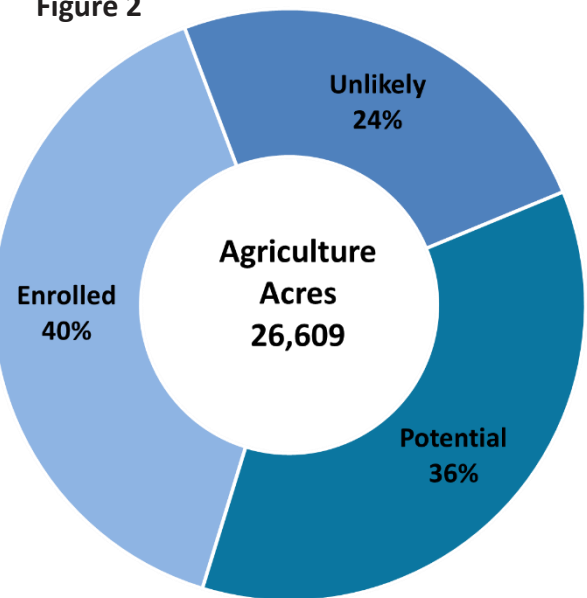


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

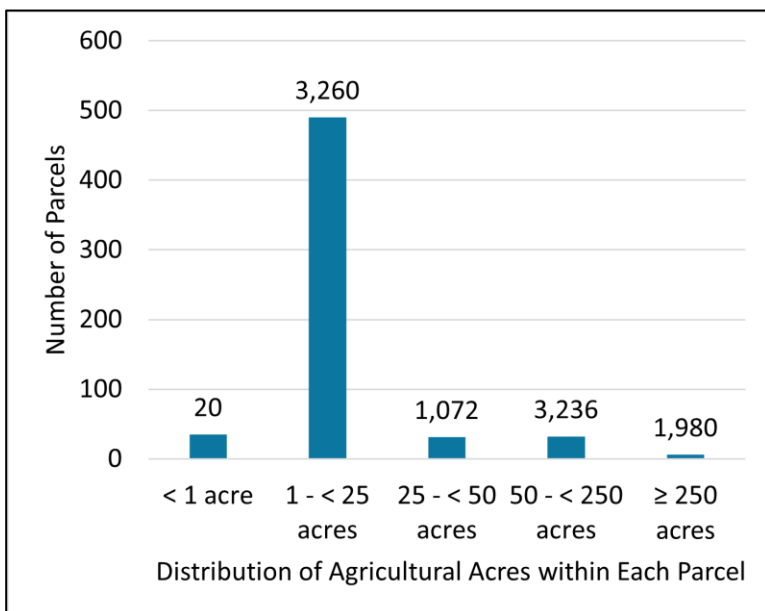


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	10,147
Citrus	90
Equine	8
Multiple Commodities	< 1
Nursery	267
Fruit/Nut	8
Row/Field Crop	3
Total	10,522

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lake Jesup Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
92,451	5,202	1,711	2,272	1,219

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

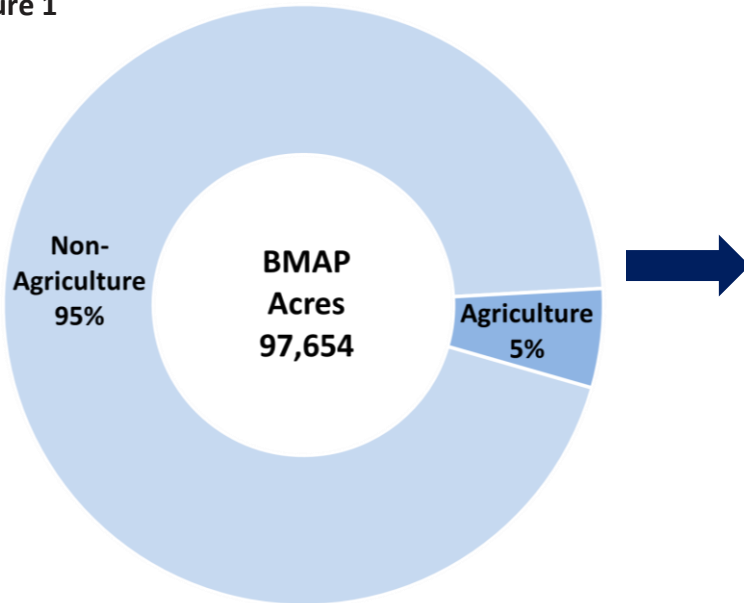


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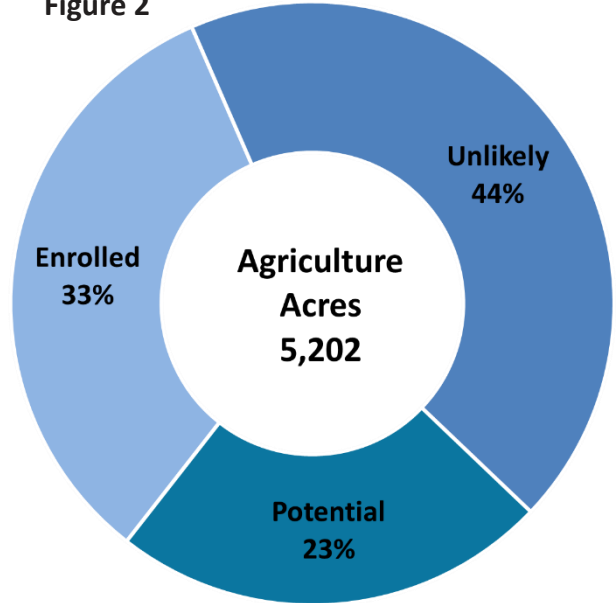


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

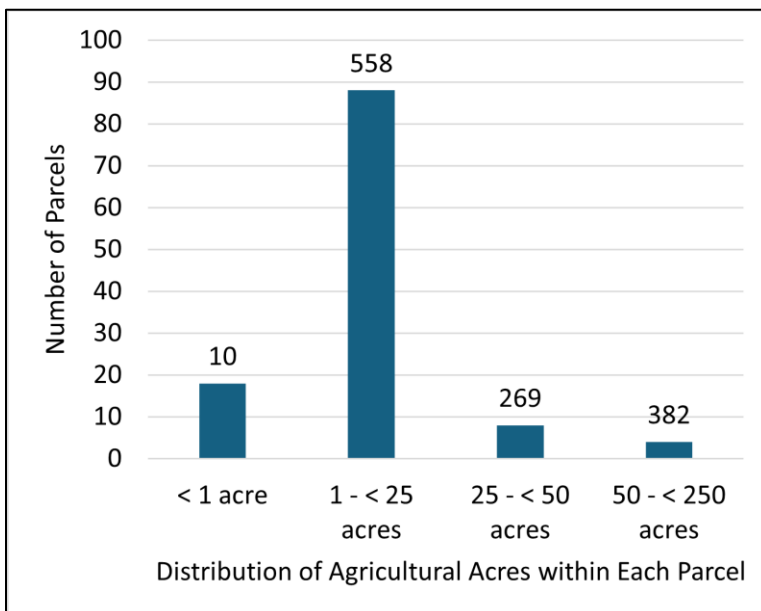


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	861
Citrus	10
Multiple Commodities	252
Nursery	449
Sod	130
Row/Field Crop	9
Total	1,711

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lake Okeechobee Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
2,104,604	1,793,574	1,460,502	178,999	162,834

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

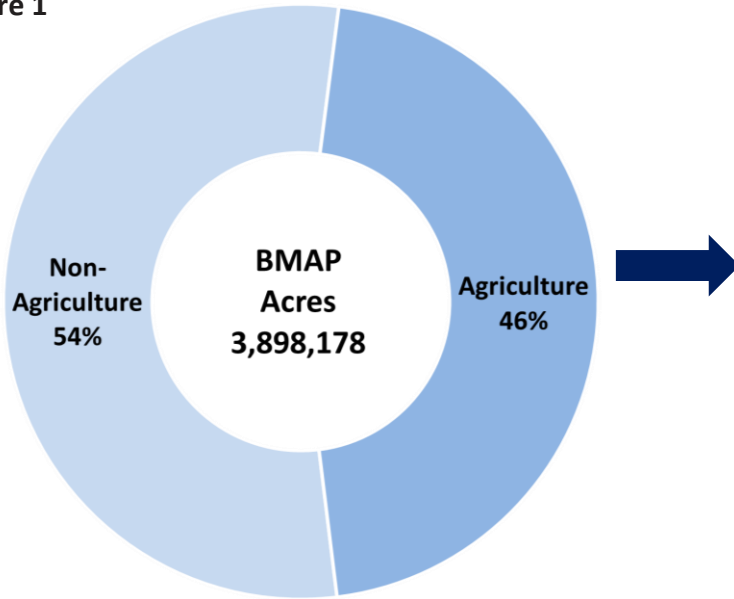


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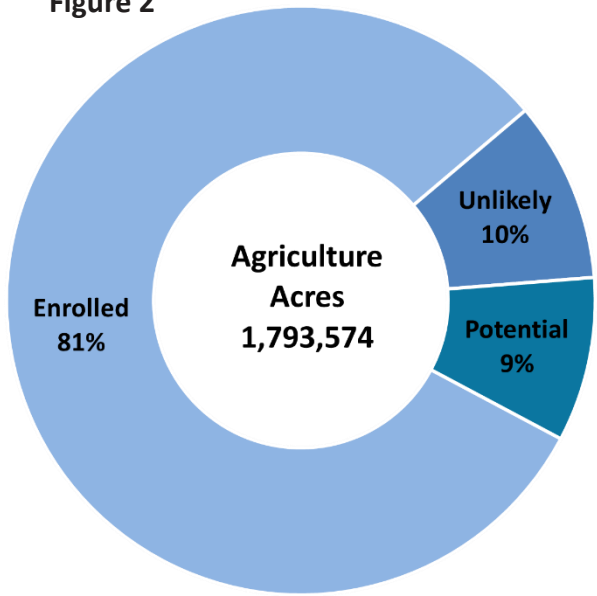


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

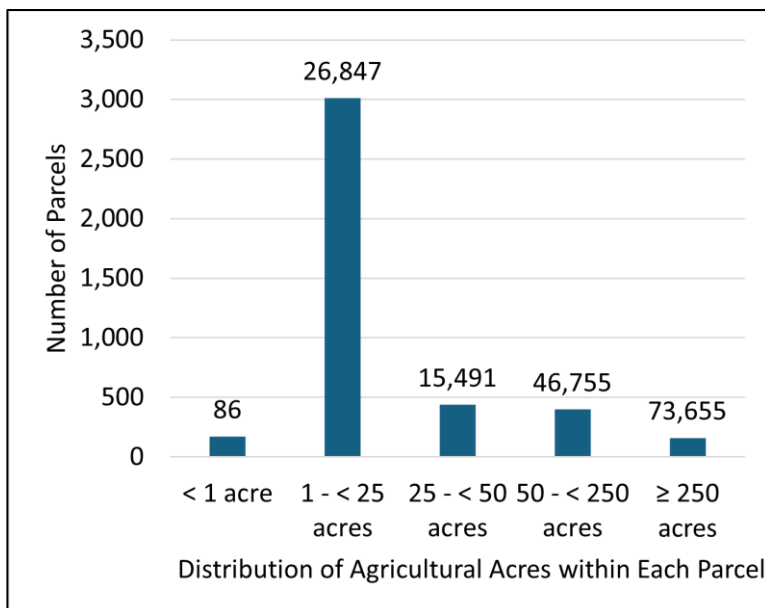


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	580,547
Citrus	59,431
Conservation Plan	138,570
Dairy	9,489
Equine	906
Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan	935
Multiple Commodities	293,994
Nursery	2,085
Poultry	45
Fruit/Nut	524
Sod	3,649
Temporarily Inactive	< 1
Row/Field Crop	368,599
Wildlife	1,729
Total	1,460,502

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Long Branch

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
3,136	492	306	111	75

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

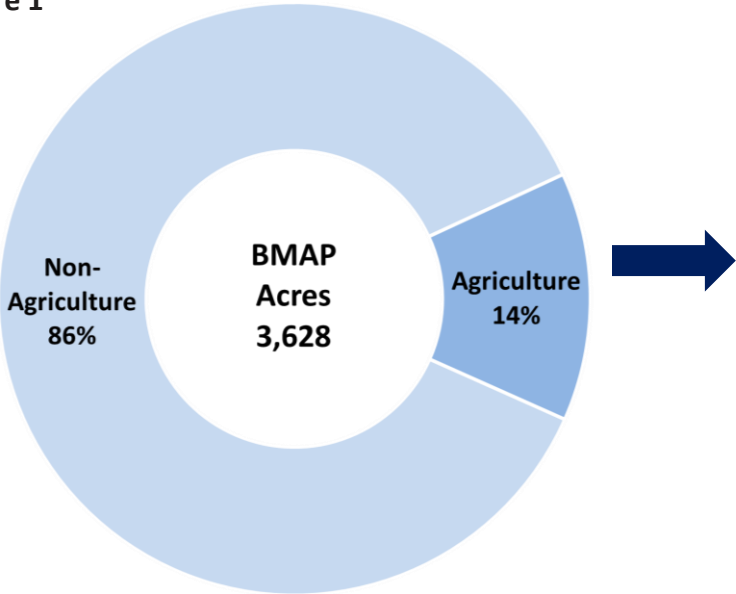


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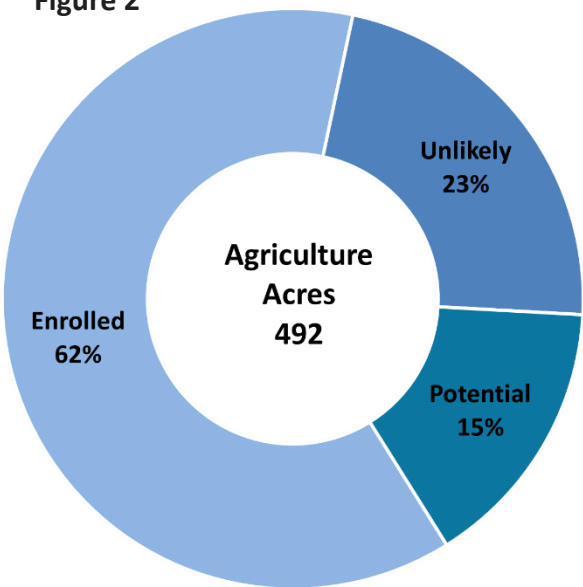


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

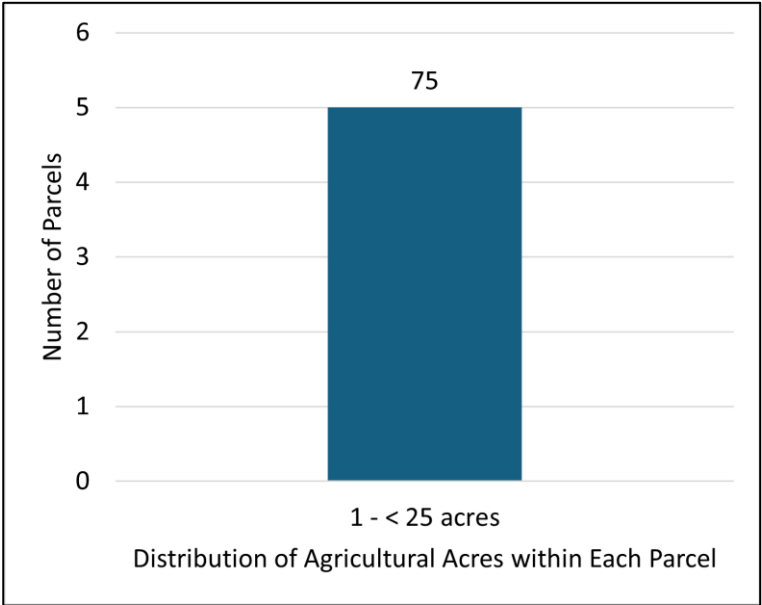


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	306
Total	306

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lower St. Johns River Basin Mainstem

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
1,665,618	141,775	62,864	44,699	34,233

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

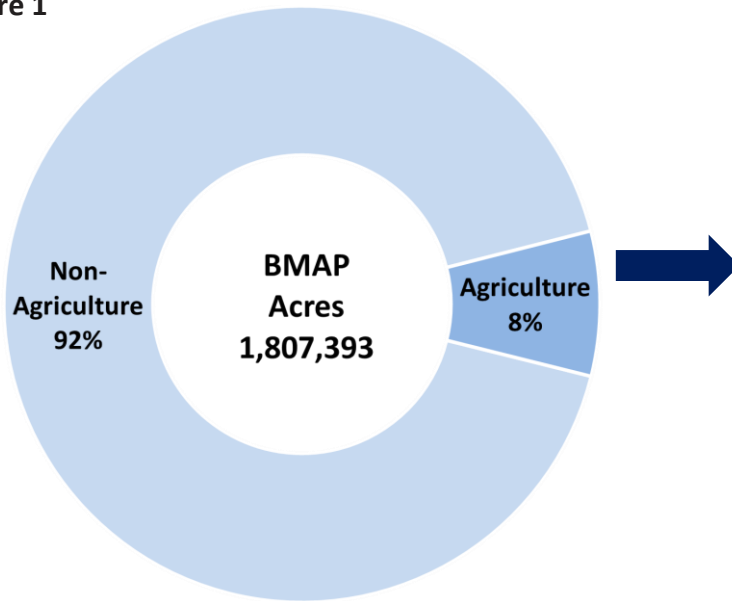


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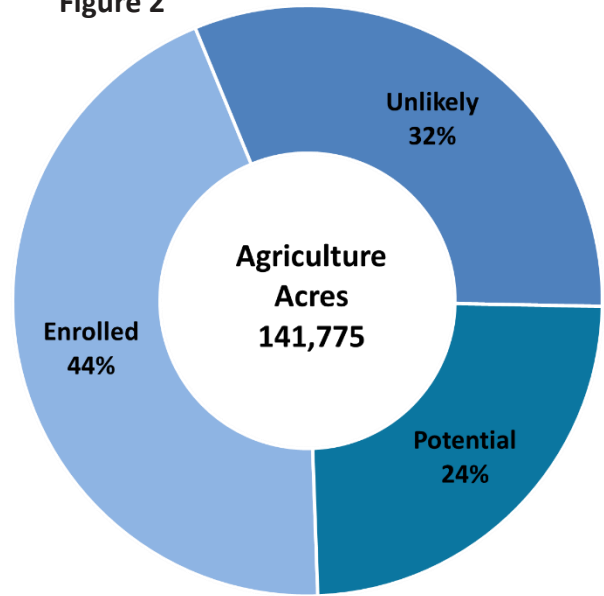


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

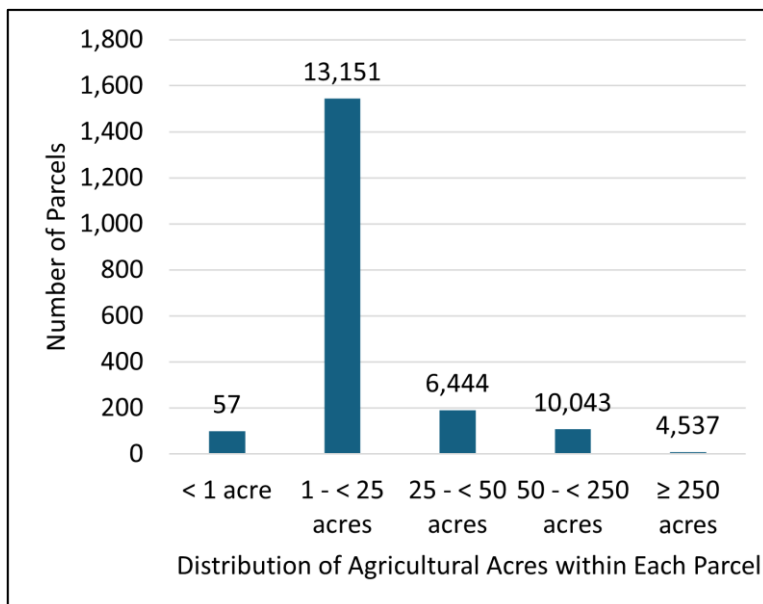


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	17,596
Citrus	16
Equine	126
Multiple Commodities	16,939
Nursery	1,336
Fruit/Nut	494
Sod	1,889
Row/Field Crop	24,467
Total	62,864

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lower St. Johns River Basin Tributaries I and II

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
66,334	946	563	199	183

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

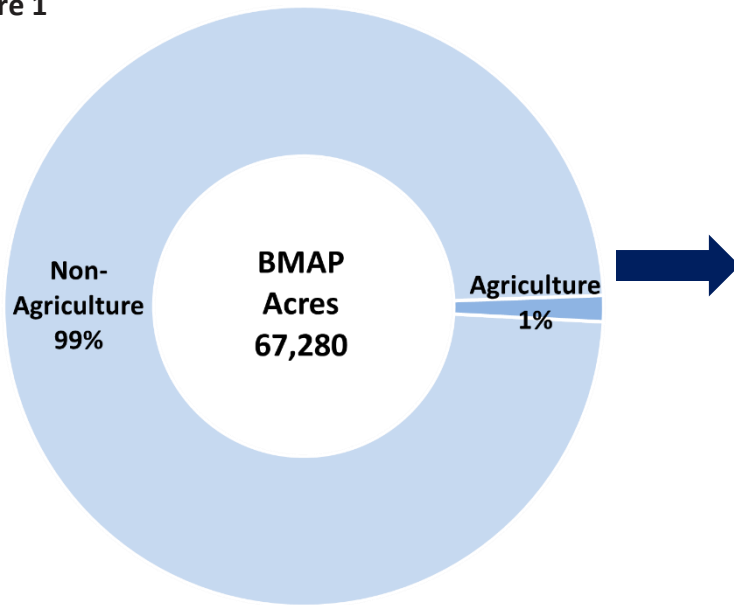


Figure 2

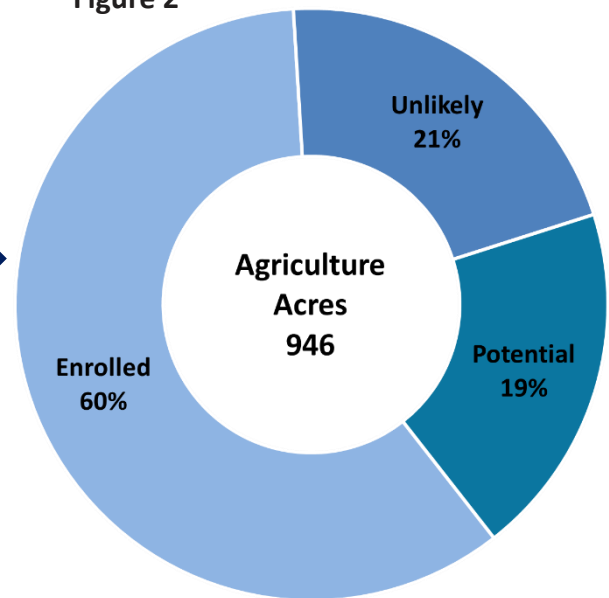


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

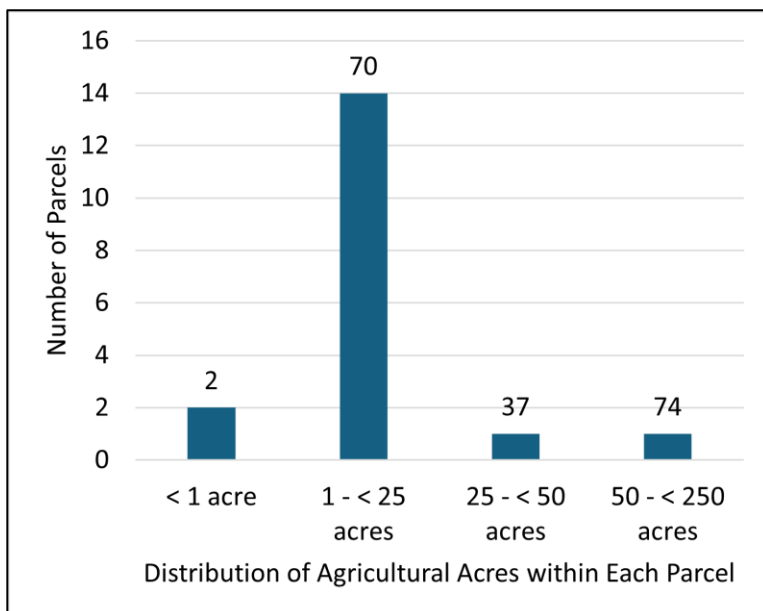


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	2
Multiple Commodities	100
Fruit/Nut	3
Row/Field Crop	458
Total	563

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manatee River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
168,462	61,296	24,100	8,978	28,943

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

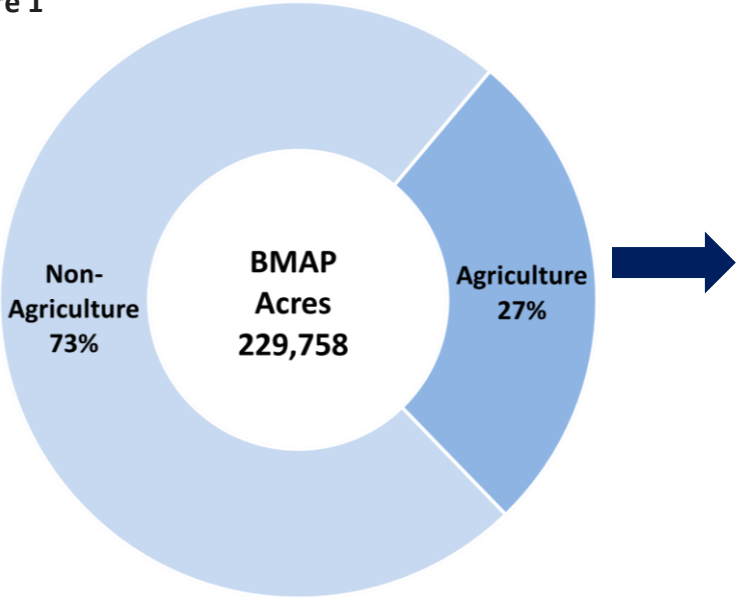


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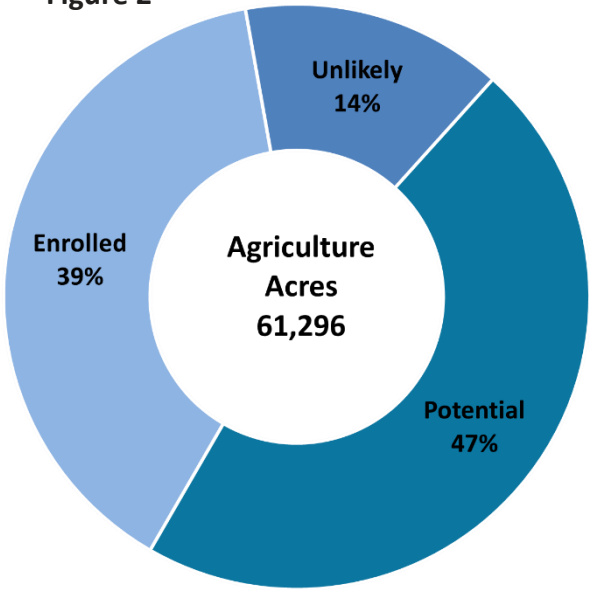


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

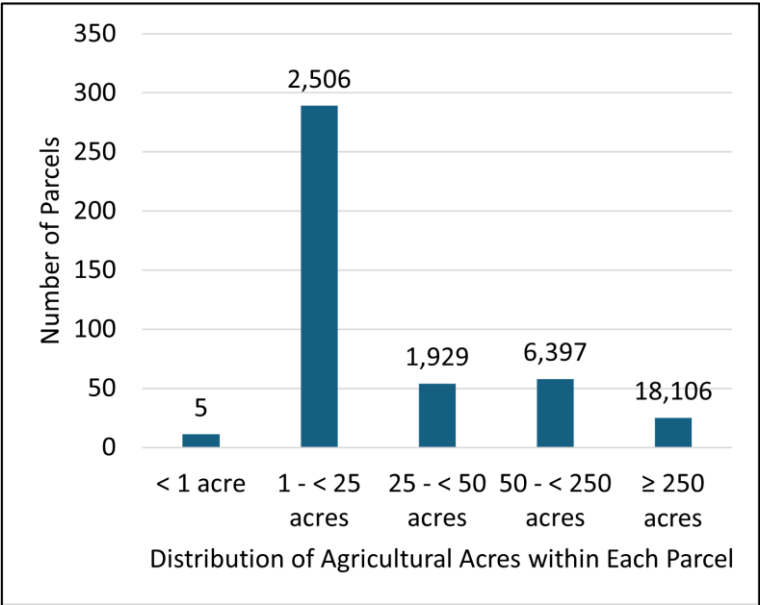


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	2,328
Citrus	3,733
Multiple Commodities	14,409
Nursery	73
Sod	462
Row/Field Crop	3,095
Total	24,100

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
961,171	383,678	211,233	57,747	114,755

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

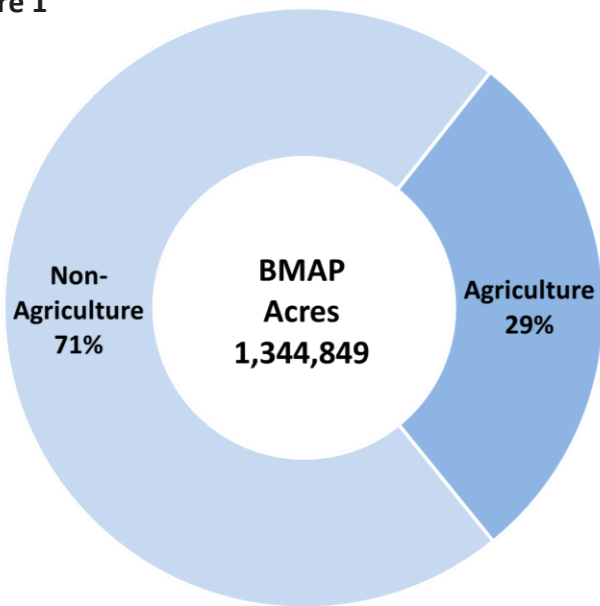


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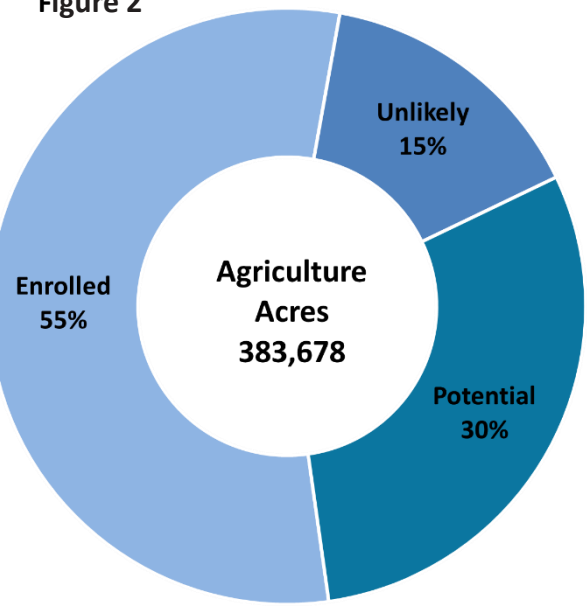


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

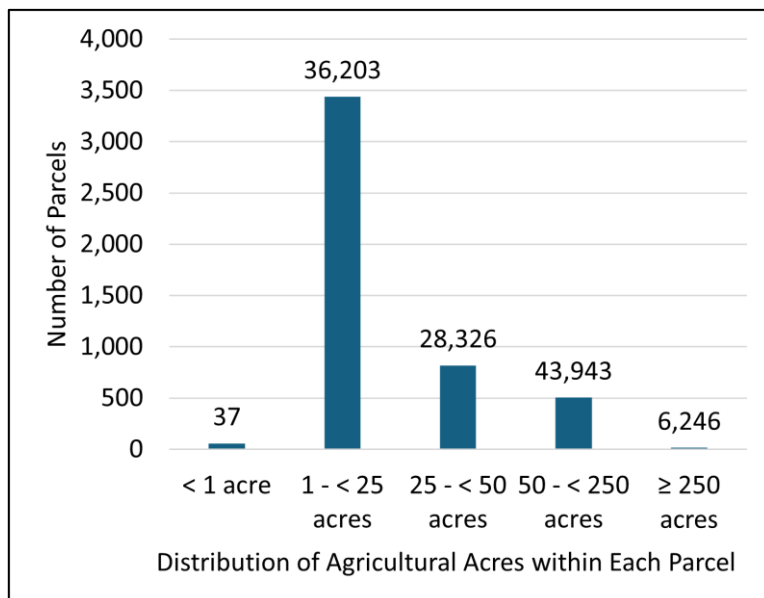


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	30,703
Citrus	10
Dairy	11,413
Equine	39
Multiple Commodities	87,772
Nursery	187
Poultry	280
Fruit/Nut	450
Sod	651
Row/Field Crop	79,729
Total	211,233

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) North Indian River Lagoon

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
210,768	6,321	1,623	2,722	1,982

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

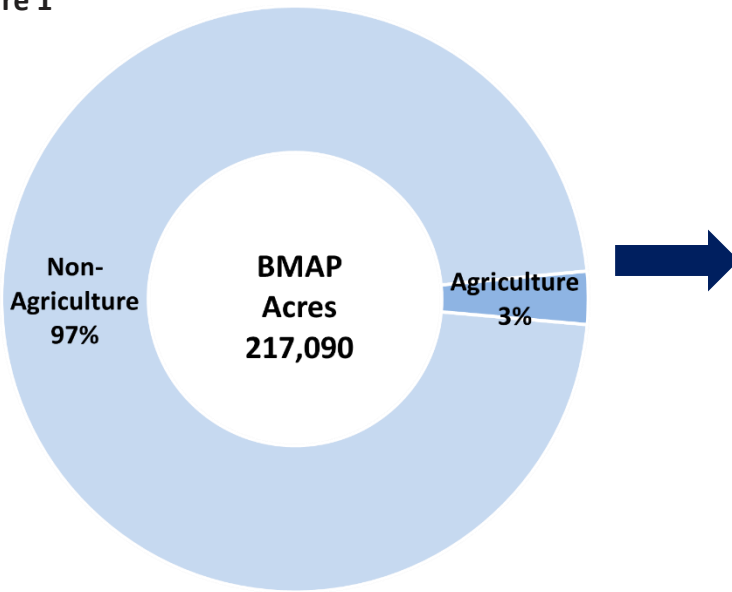


Figure 2

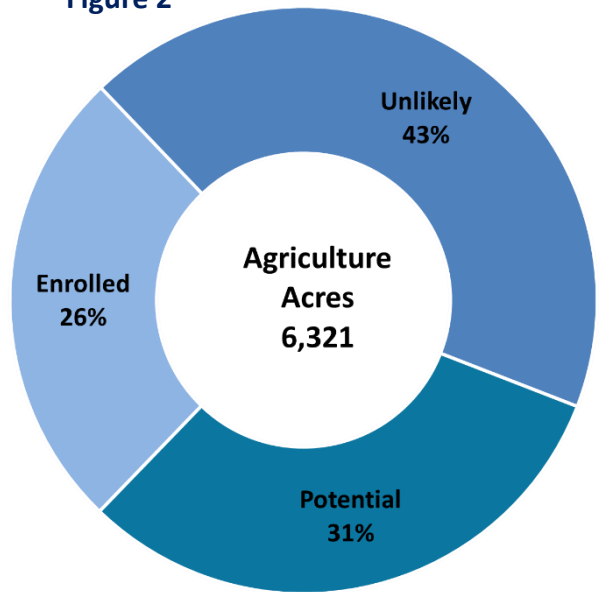


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

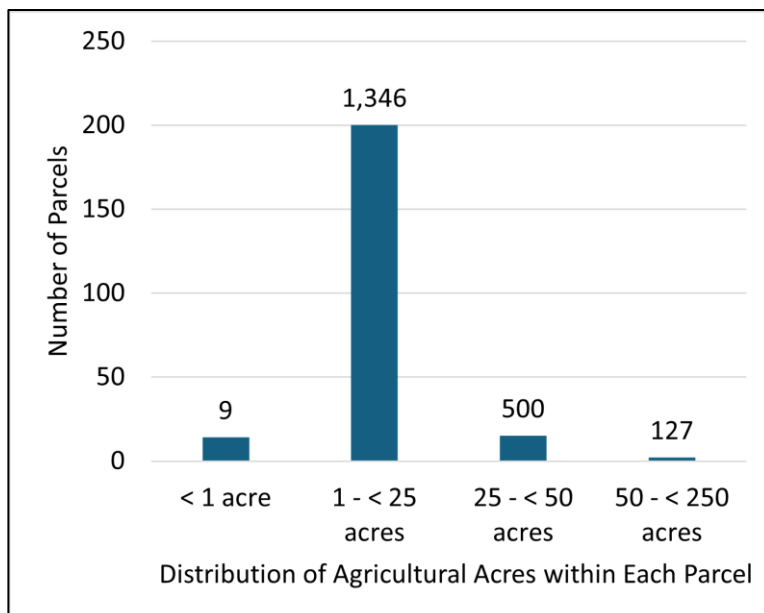


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	940
Citrus	335
Equine	13
Multiple Commodities	180
Nursery	118
Fruit/Nut	11
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	5
Row/Field Crop	22
Total	1,623

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Orange Creek Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
317,007	68,262	20,765	18,699	28,824

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

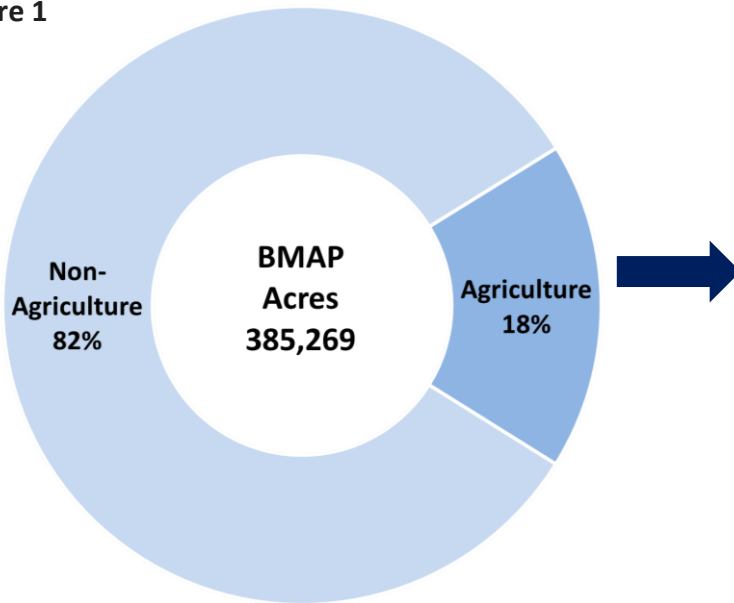


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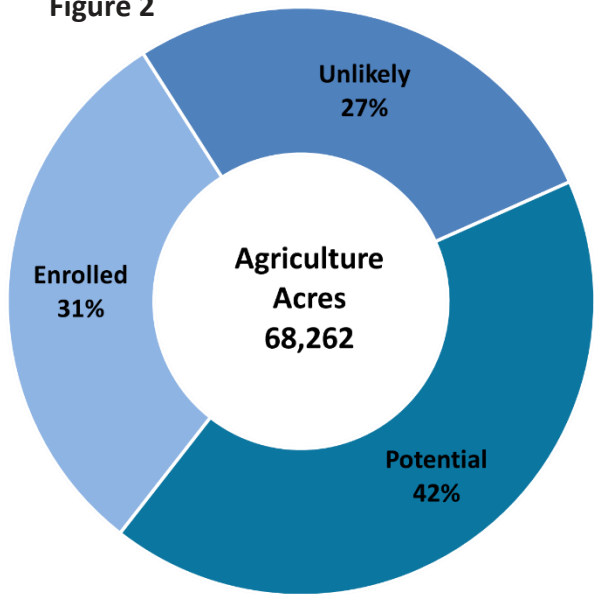


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

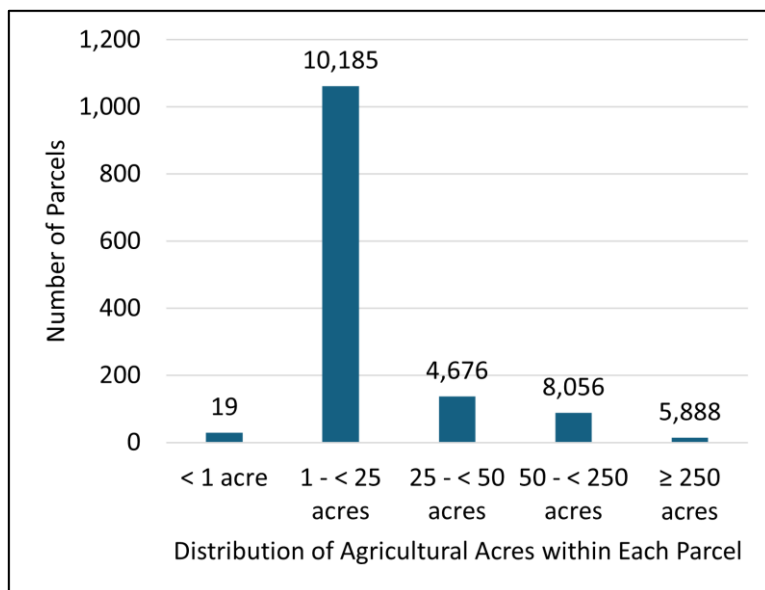


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	11,588
Dairy	157
Equine	1,054
Multiple Commodities	5,157
Nursery	72
Fruit/Nut	1,003
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	46
Sod	64
Row/Field Crop	1,624
Total	20,765

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Rainbow River and Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
258,365	176,437	79,527	19,381	77,545

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

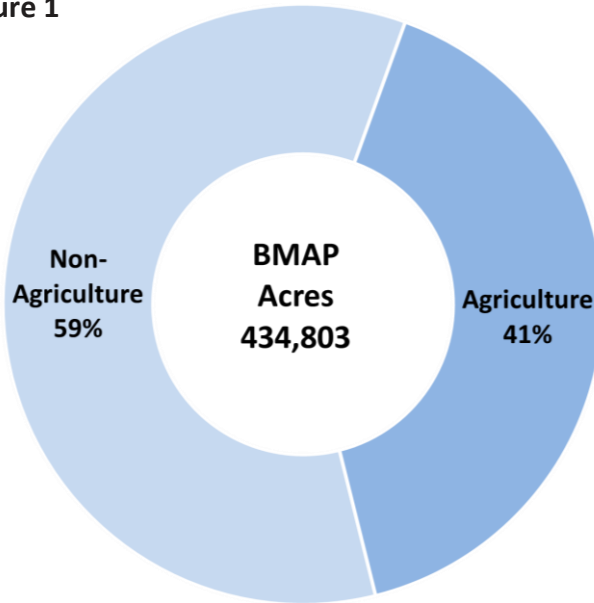


Figure 2

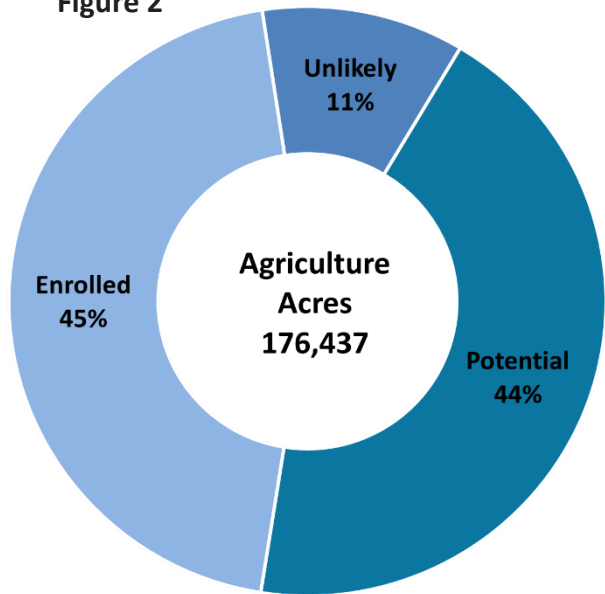


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

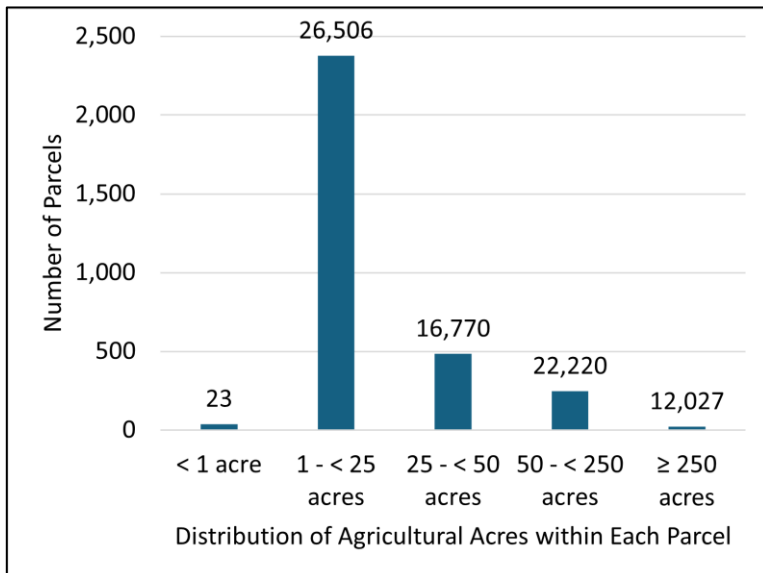


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	24,046
Equine	7,182
Multiple Commodities	42,519
Nursery	517
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	29
Row/Field Crop	5,235
Total	79,527

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Santa Fe River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
835,268	241,384	101,525	49,790	90,588

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

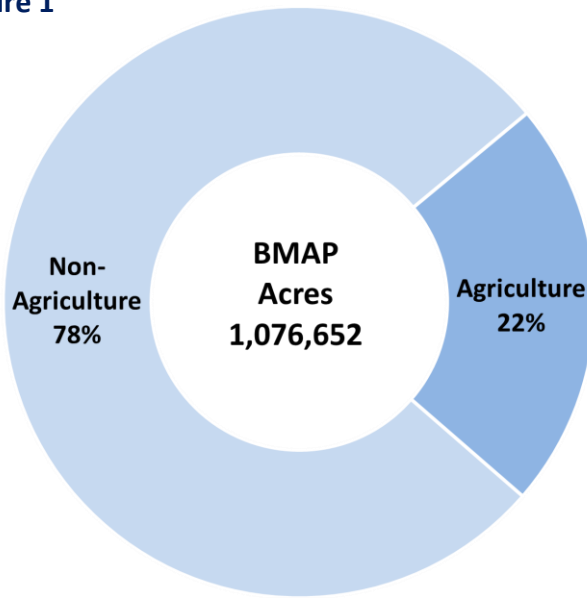


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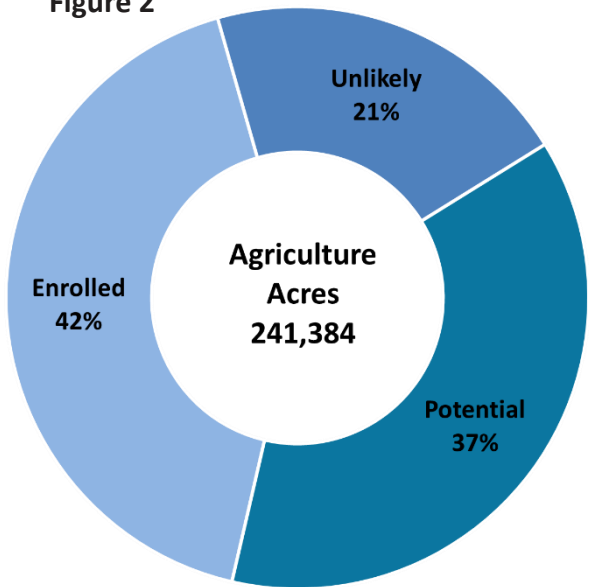


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

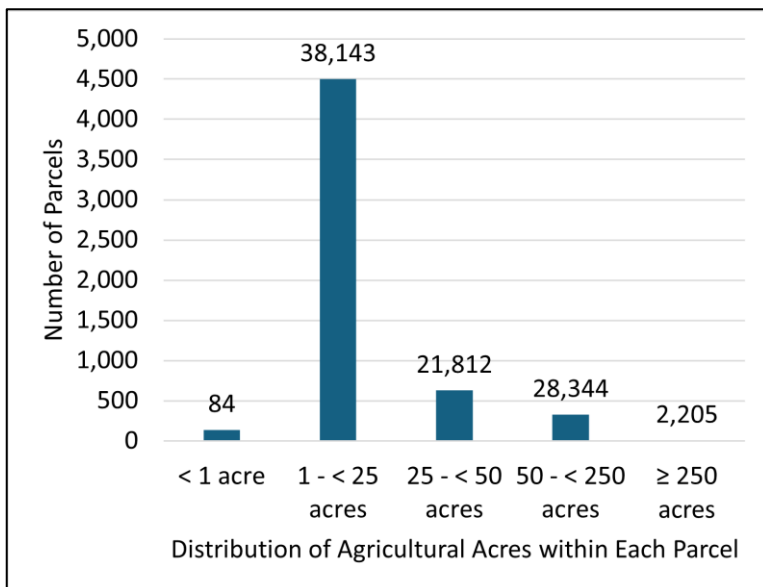


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	46,499
Citrus	41
Dairy	1,002
Equine	10
Multiple Commodities	30,803
Nursery	733
Poultry	67
Fruit/Nut	437
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	117
Sod	199
Row/Field Crop	21,617
Total	101,525

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Silver River and Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
479,094	153,712	37,686	39,126	76,956

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

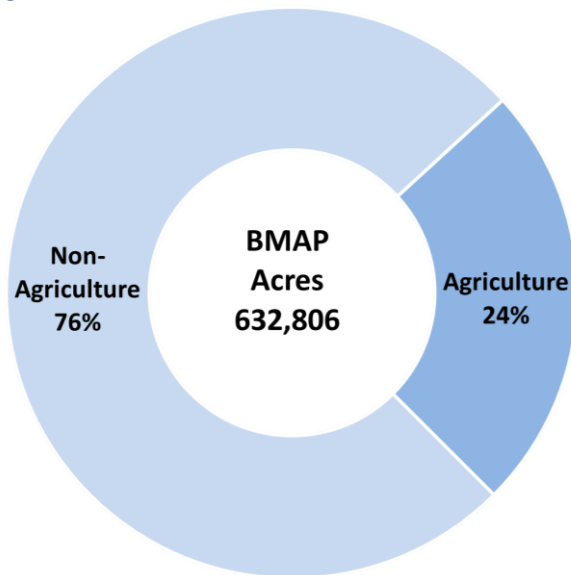


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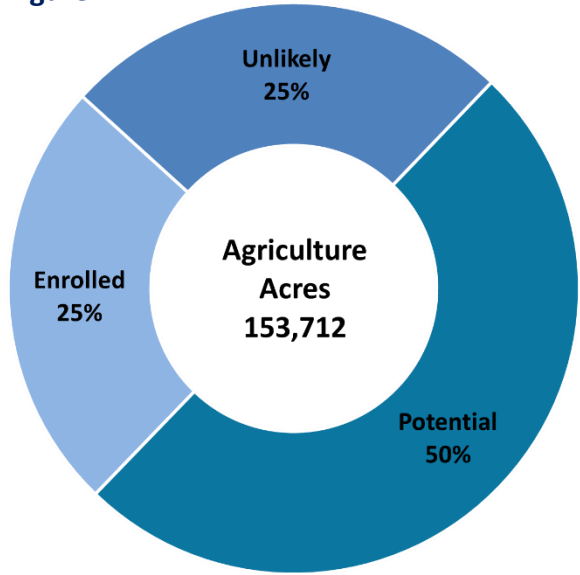


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

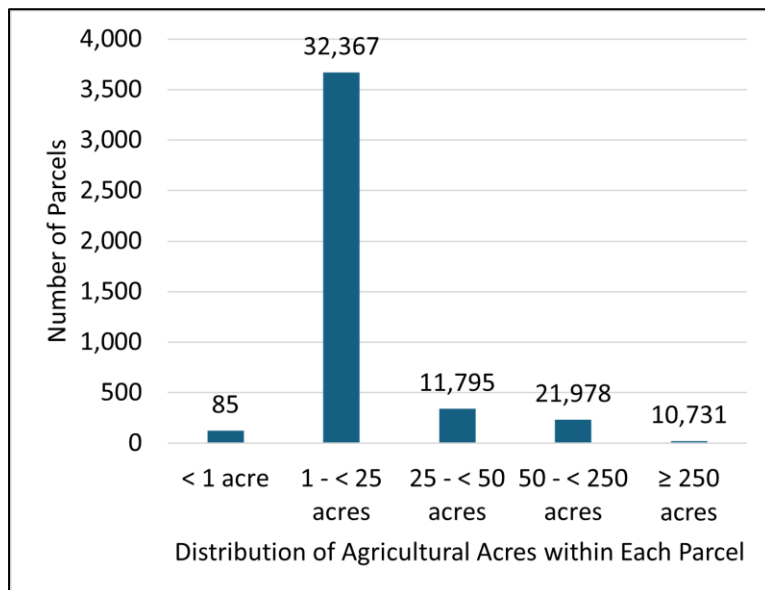


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	17,058
Citrus	199
Dairy	157
Equine	2,258
Multiple Commodities	12,218
Nursery	220
Fruit/Nut	461
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	46
Sod	39
Row/Field Crop	5,032
Total	37,686

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
269,195	270,547	202,979	29,593	38,091

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

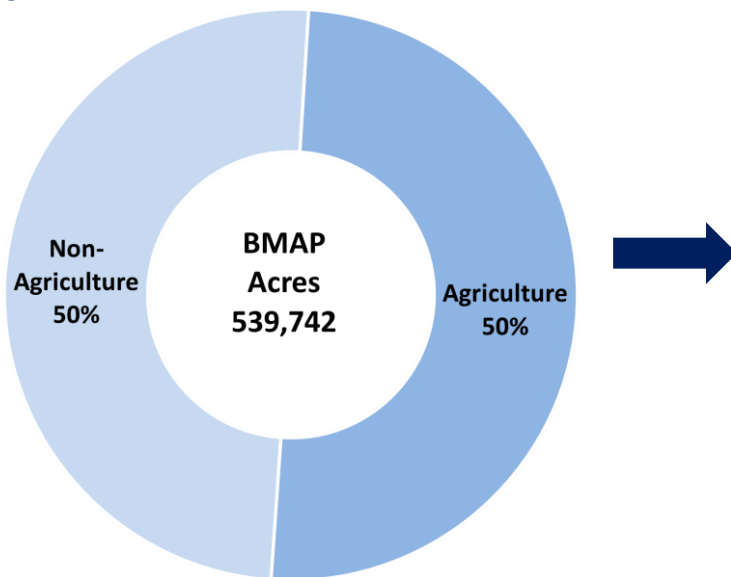


Figure 2

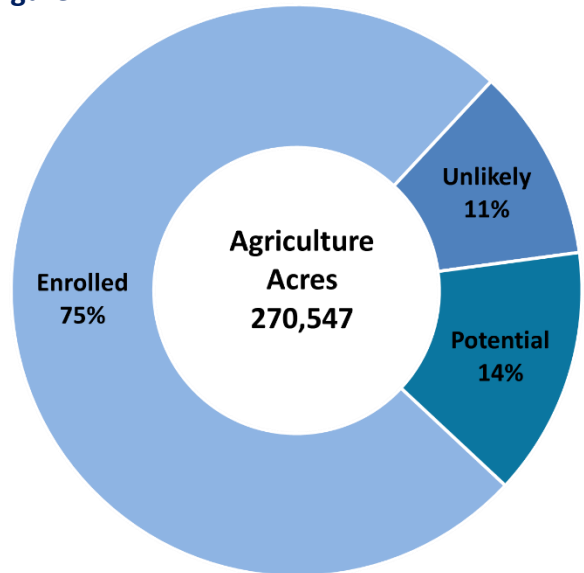


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

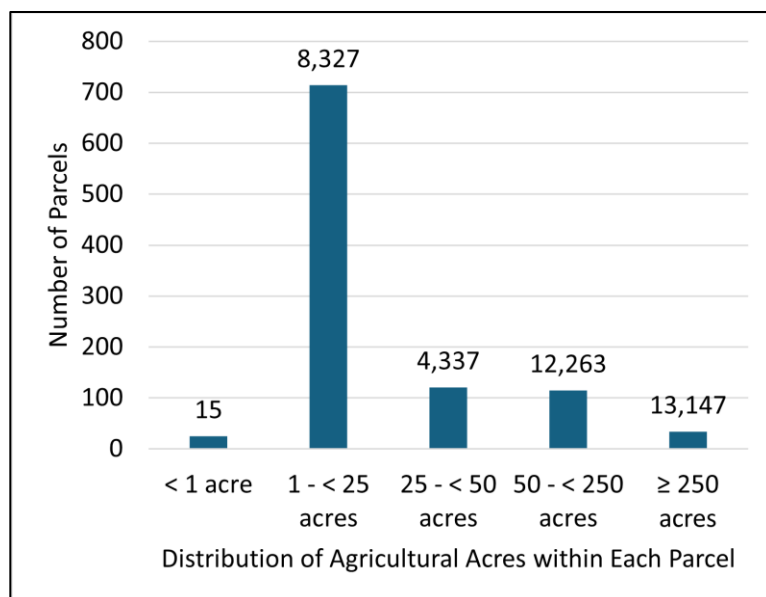


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	124,003
Citrus	3,293
Dairy	3
Equine	456
LOPP	3
Multiple Commodities	56,181
Nursery	1,262
Fruit/Nut	120
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	57
Sod	213
Temporarily Inactive	< 1
Row/Field Crop	17,387
Wildlife	< 1
Total	202,979

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Upper Ocklawaha River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
469,752	92,246	17,311	41,465	34,454

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

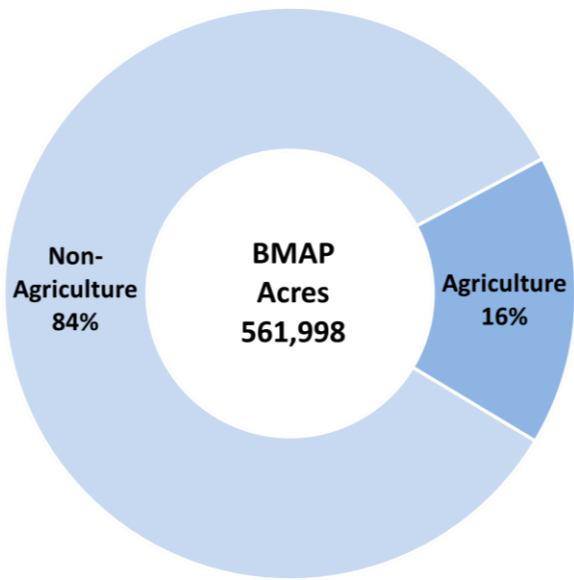


Figure 2

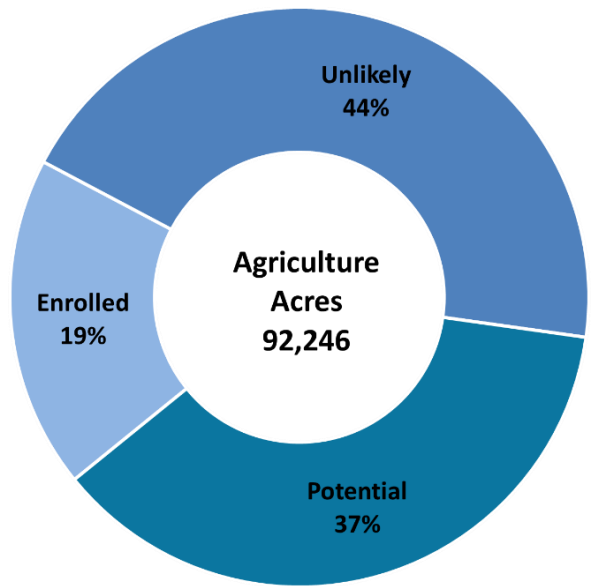


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

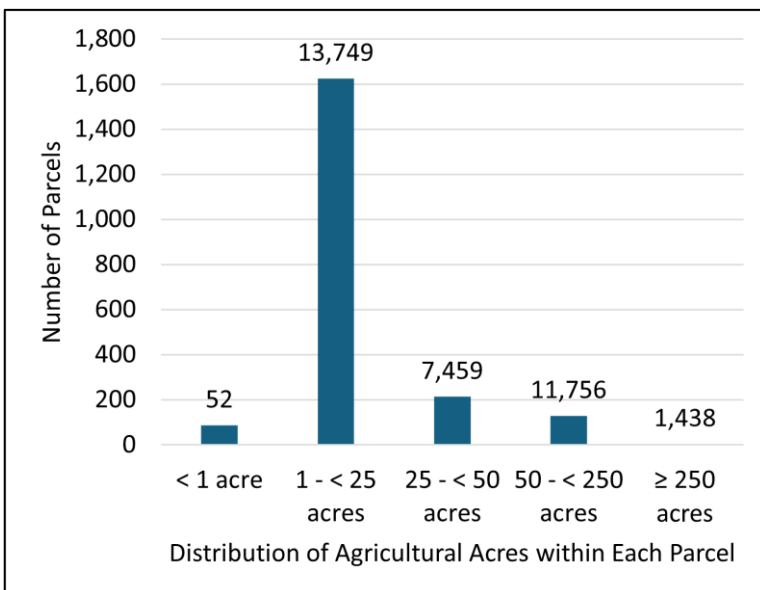


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	8,843
Citrus	2,109
Equine	24
Multiple Commodities	3,309
Nursery	1,475
Fruit/Nut	869
Sod	386
Row/Field Crop	297
Total	17,311

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
786,138	62,347	15,893	26,250	20,227

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

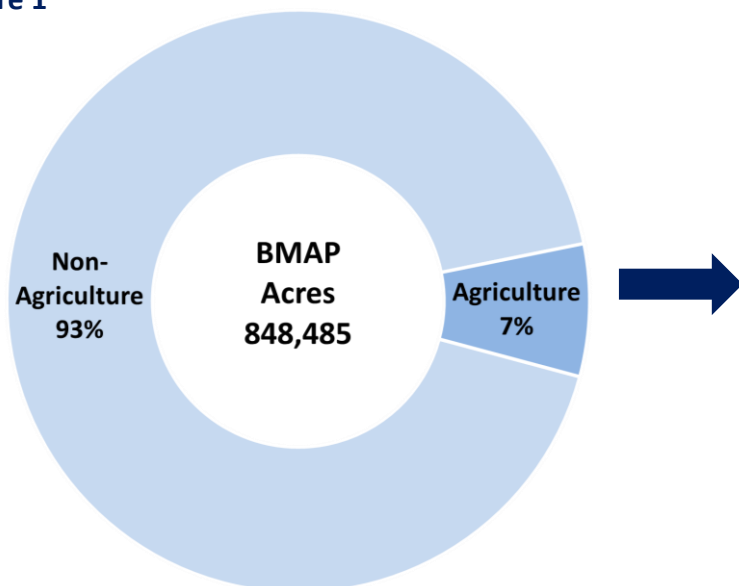


Figure 2

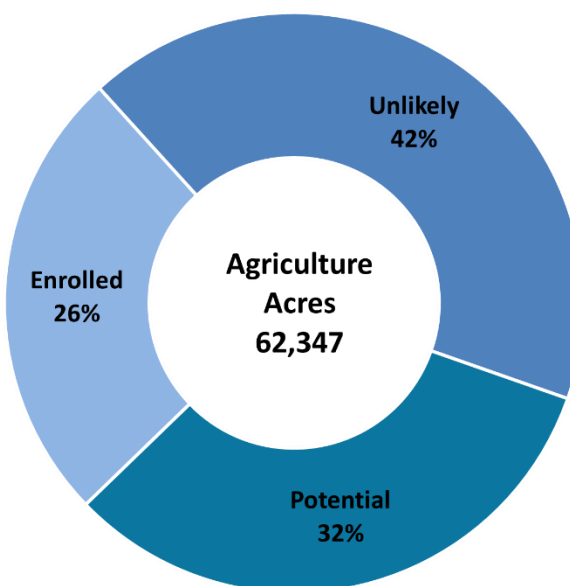


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

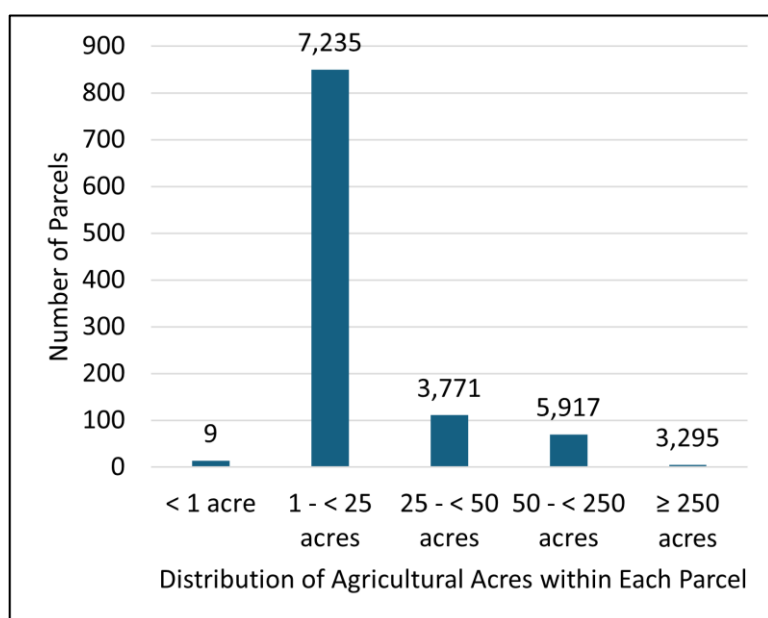


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	6,490
Citrus	74
Multiple Commodities	3,717
Nursery	1,067
Fruit/Nut	235
Sod	505
Row/Field Crop	3,805
Wildlife	< 1
Total	15,893

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Volusia Blue Spring

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
66,846	2,200	240	1,059	901

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas
 **This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

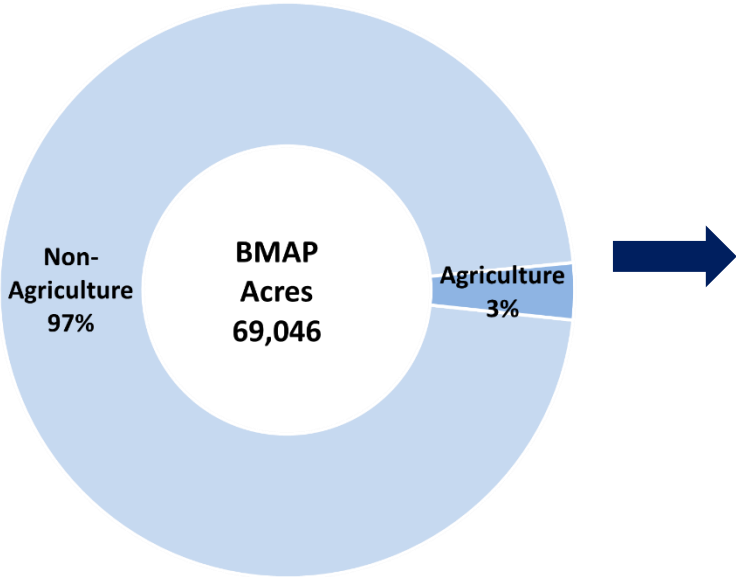


Figure 2

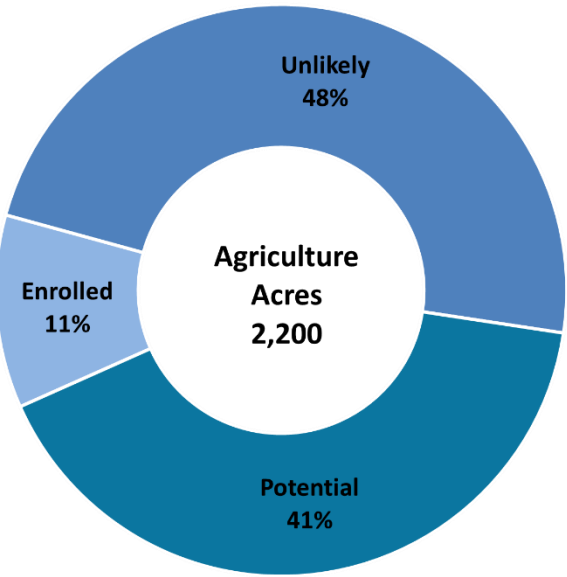


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

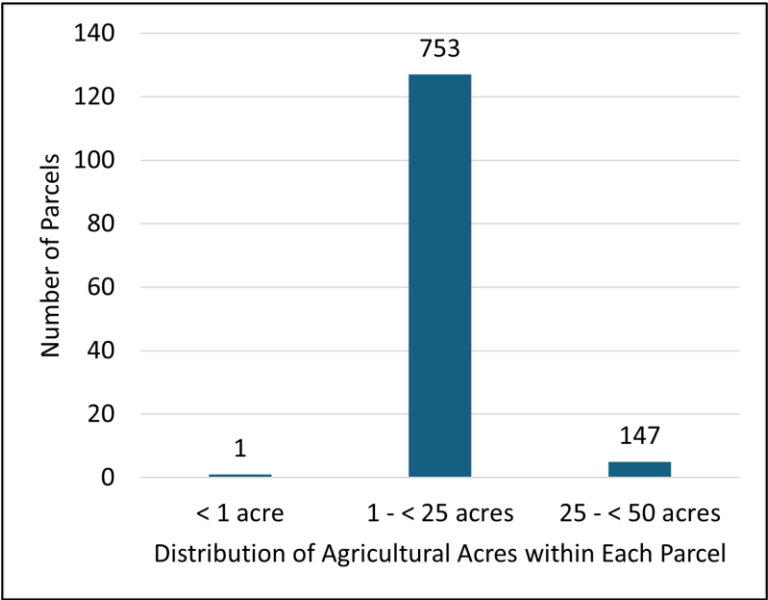


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	206
Citrus	12
Nursery	22
Total	240

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
265,484	62,100	27,097	14,795	20,208

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

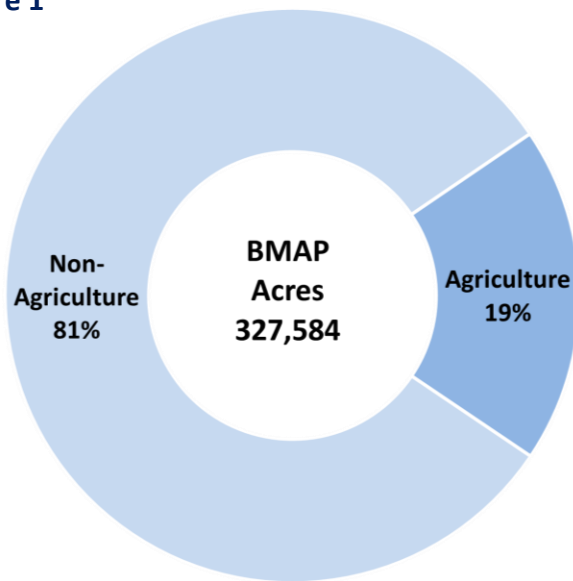


Figure 2

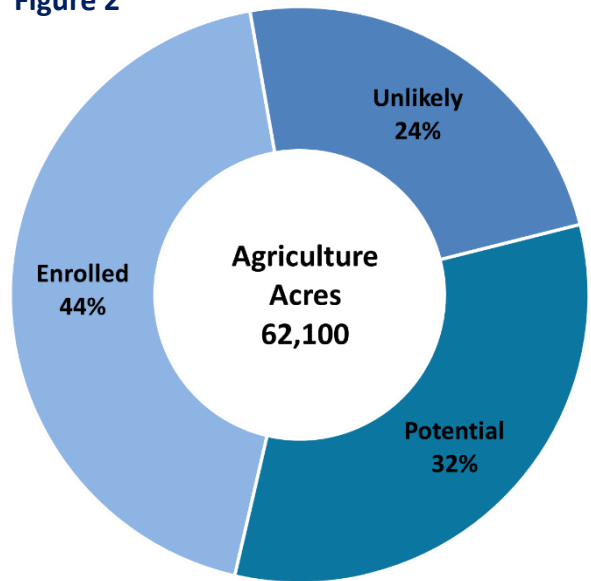


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

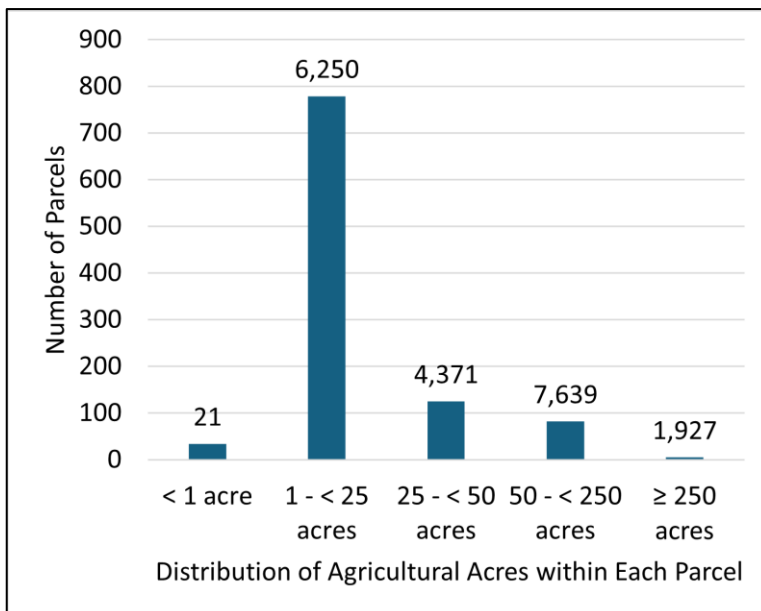


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	9,136
Citrus	231
Dairy	2,051
Equine	55
Multiple Commodities	9,612
Nursery	302
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	56
Row/Field Crop	5,654
Total	27,097

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Weeki Wachee Spring and River

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
166,738	47,034	26,979	5,784	14,271

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

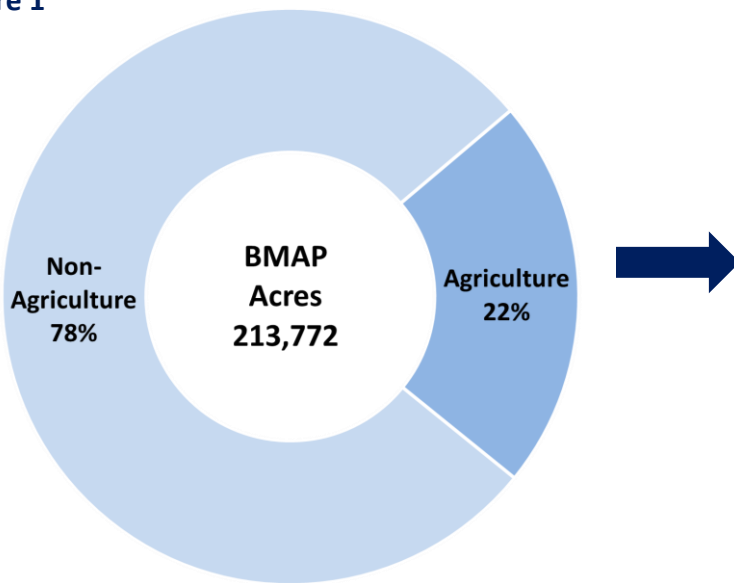


Figure 2

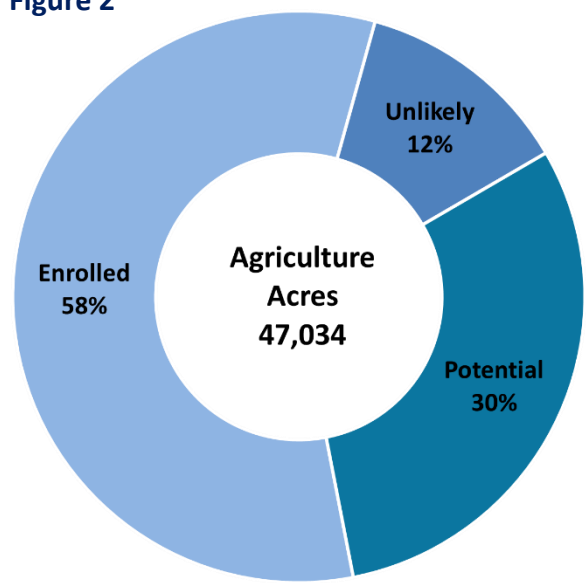


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

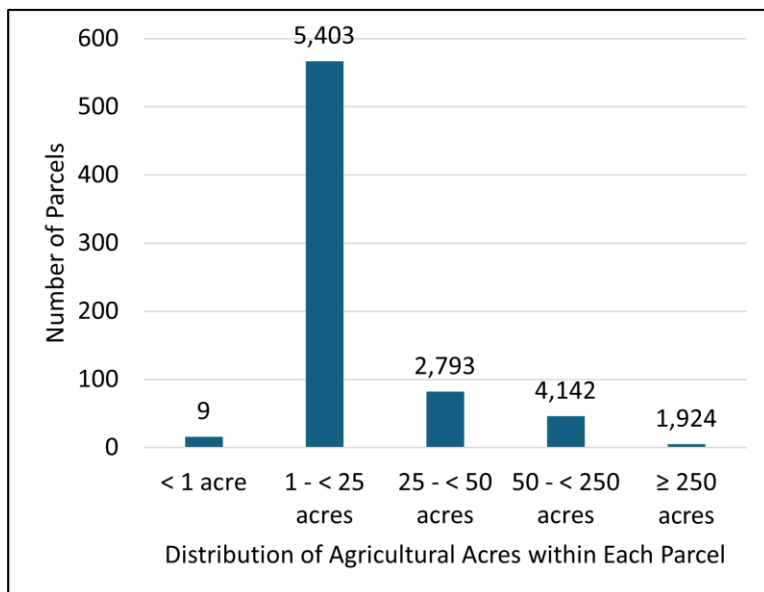


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	23,738
Citrus	< 1
Equine	33
Multiple Commodities	2,049
Nursery	47
Fruit/Nut	483
Small Farms Specialty Livestock	27
Sod	87
Temporarily Inactive	19
Row/Field Crop	495
Total	26,979

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run and Little Wekiva Canal

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
287,048	41,564	8,044	18,600	15,550

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

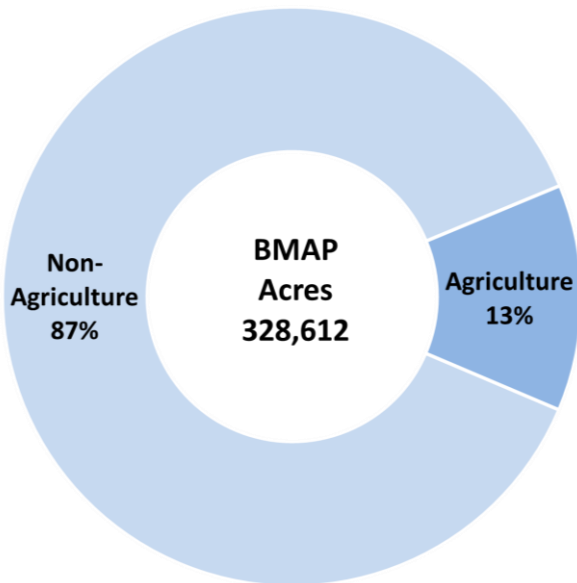


Figure 2

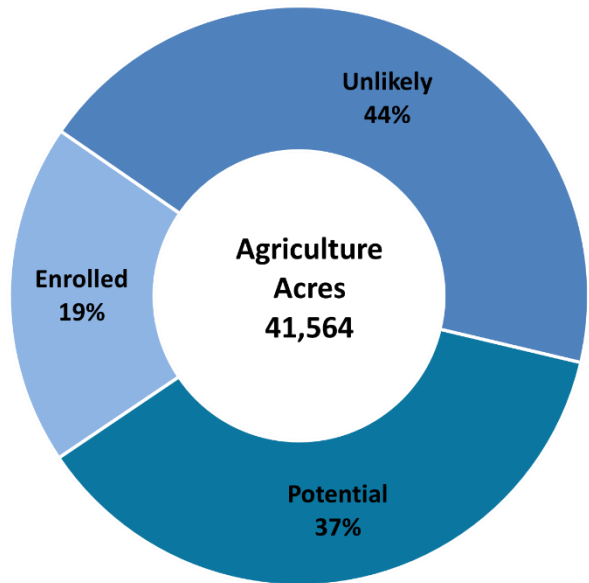


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

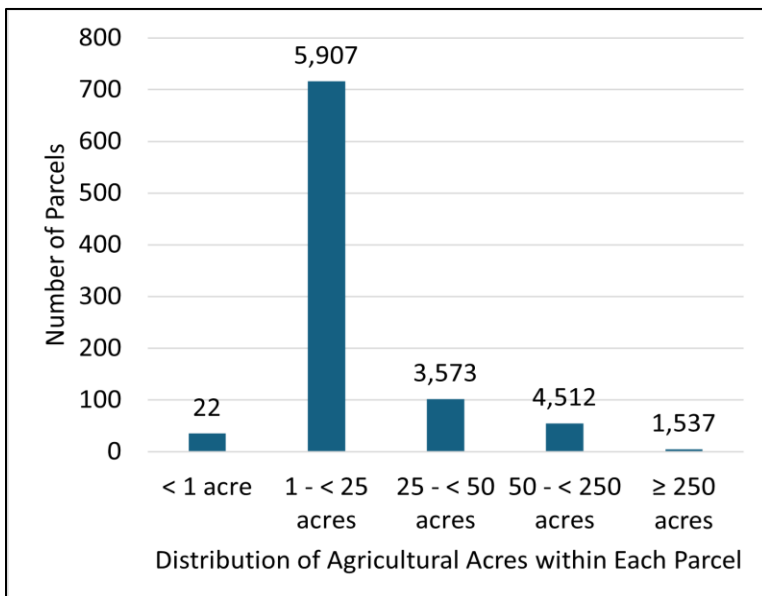


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	2,584
Citrus	191
Conservation Plan	10
Equine	224
Multiple Commodities	2,368
Nursery	1,930
Fruit/Nut	297
Sod	165
Temporarily Inactive	< 1
Row/Field Crop	275
Total	8,044

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled – Unlikely Enrollable Acres*	Unenrolled – Potentially Enrollable Acres**
177,960	14,323	4,127	7,094	3,102

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas
 **This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

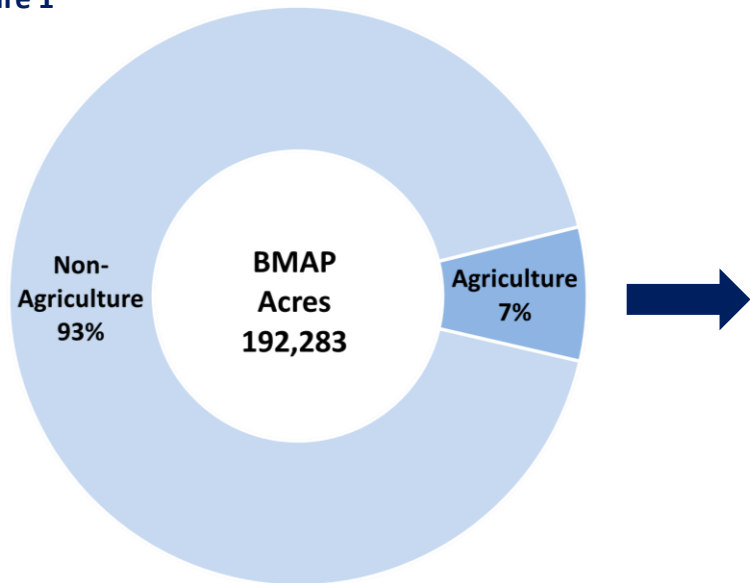


Figure 2

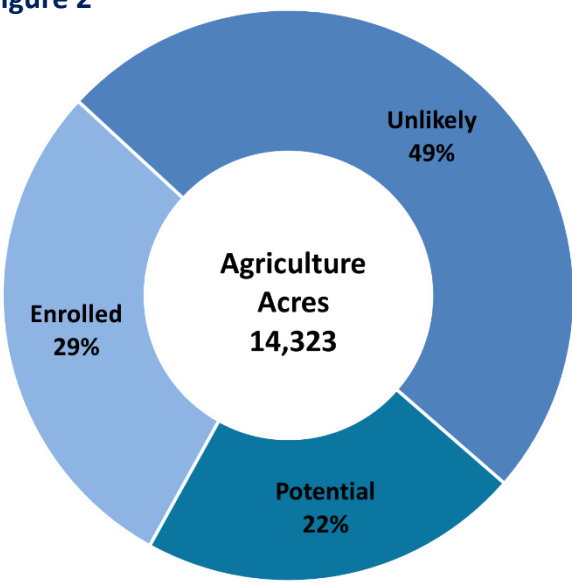


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels Agricultural Acres

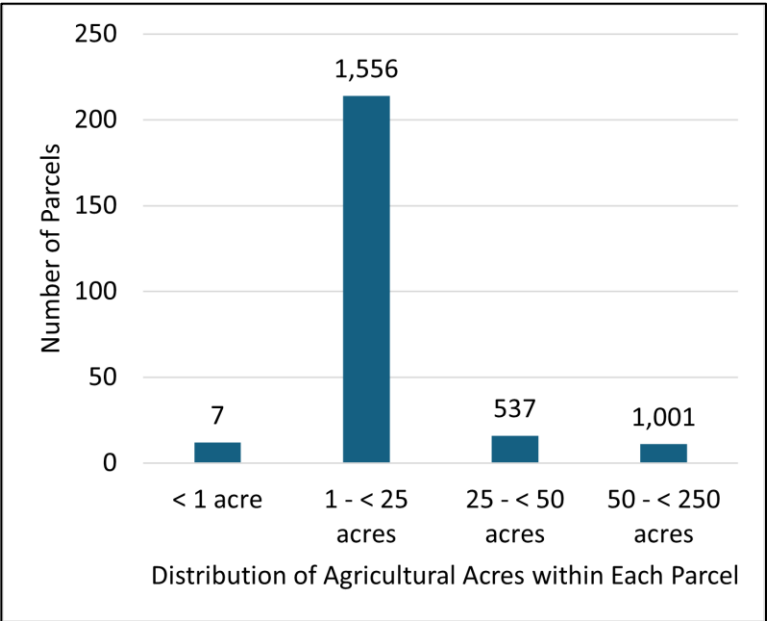


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cattle	1,064
Citrus	96
Equine	34
Multiple Commodities	1,098
Nursery	1,081
Fruit/Nut	155
Sod	364
Temporarily Inactive	< 1
Row/Field Crop	233
Total	4,127

Appendix II: Land Use Characterization

Overview

In an FDEP-adopted BMAP, agricultural landowners are required to either enroll in the appropriate FDACS BMP Program and implement applicable BMPs or conduct water quality monitoring prescribed by FDEP or the WMD. OAWP aims to get 100% of the enrollable agricultural acres in BMAPs into the appropriate BMP Program by evaluating statewide agricultural land use data using parcel level datasets containing owner information, addresses, and other details at a more granular scale.

Examining statewide agricultural lands at the parcel level provides insight into the challenge of meeting the 100% enrollment goal. OAWP identifies parcels that are unlikely or likely to have agricultural activity, either through aerial review or by classifications within the data, such as the agricultural tax valuation. In addition, OAWP identifies parcels that require further evaluation, such as those that have conflicting agricultural valuation and land use information, those that have a timberland or aquaculture designation per the property appraiser, as well as parcels that fall within state owned lands where there is likely no current activity to enroll.

To monitor progress and allocate staff resources, OAWP analyzes unenrolled agricultural lands annually for all BMAPs and the results are summarized in OAWP's report to the legislature on statewide BMP implementation. An unenrolled agricultural land analysis is also performed when FDEP is developing a new BMAP or updating an existing BMAP. OAWP continues to work with FDEP so that BMAP iterations utilize the analysis results to supplement decisions made when modeling agricultural land use, allocations, and load estimations. As OAWP performs this analysis on an annual basis, OAWP presents the unenrolled agricultural lands characterizations at BMAP stakeholder meetings and provides spatial coverages to FDEP for consideration as part of future BMAP iterations. This Appendix:

- Describes how OAWP executes the unenrolled agricultural lands characterization;
- Explains why the ability to implement agricultural BMPs under the OAWP BMP Program is limited or not possible for some of the lands; and
- Provides recommendations for how these lands should be considered by FDEP within BMAPs.

Method

The unenrolled agricultural lands are characterized at the parcel level using geographic information systems (GIS) software by overlaying state owned conservation lands¹¹, surface water restoration projects (if any), and the latest Property Appraiser parcel data¹² with the unenrolled agricultural lands. Based on the location of the unenrolled agricultural lands within these datasets, including property appraiser details such as land use codes, land use descriptions, agricultural tax valuations, and other relevant factors, OAWP then determines if there is enrollable parcel agricultural activity within the purview of an existing BMP manual. Parcels can be characterized into 4 main bins:

¹¹ More information about SOLARIS can be accessed here: <https://geodata.dep.state.fl.us/datasets/FDEP::fl-solaris-lits-state-owned-lands/about>.

¹² More information about Property Appraiser data can be accessed here: [Florida Dept. of Revenue - Property Tax - Data Portal - Request Assessment Roll and GIS Data](#).

Timberland (Forestry) /Aquaculture

Unenrolled agricultural lands located within parcels that have a land-use designation of Aquaculture or Timberland may be agriculture although that cannot be determined based solely on remote data review. Only site-specific review by FDACS can determine whether the agricultural activity is enrollable in FDACS's Aquaculture BMP Program, Forestry BMP Program or one of the OAWP BMP Programs. Lands covered by FDACS's Aquaculture BMP or Forestry BMP are not included as enrollable in OAWP's BMPs for purposes of the BMAP because they are addressed by the BMPs of other FDACS programs.

Not Agriculture

Unenrolled agricultural lands located within parcels that meet the exclusion criteria are generally not believed to be used for agriculture and typically will not be pursued for enrollment. However, if information indicates that agricultural activity does occur on any such parcel, OAWP will pursue enrollment as required by law.

DOR Use Code 70-98: Parcels that have a use code of 70-98 are associated with industrial or institutional use such as schools, mines, military lands, churches/cemeteries, rights of way, utilities, government entities, and similar uses. These parcels are not expected to be used for agriculture.

DOR Use Code 99: Parcels that have a use code of 99 have a land use description of "acreage not zoned agricultural – with or without extra features." These parcels are often vacant and are not expected to be used for agriculture.

Parcels without agricultural tax valuation and with a non-agricultural land use: The "Just Value of Land Classified Agricultural" indicates if a parcel is classified agricultural by the county property appraiser pursuant to s. 193.461, F.S. OAWP recognizes the criteria for a parcel to receive this valuation varies from county to county and that these valuations, like other property information, change rapidly. If the data shows a parcel has neither an agricultural tax valuation nor an agricultural land use, the parcel is not expected to be used for agriculture.

Parcels without agricultural tax valuation and with agricultural land use: Parcels that the county property appraiser has not granted an agricultural tax valuation but has assigned an agricultural land use code, are not expected to be used for agriculture.

SOLARIS: Parcels in the Florida State Owned Lands and Records Information System (FL-SOLARIS), developed and maintained by FDEP, are "owned, leased, rented, or otherwise occupied" by a state government entity and are not expected to be used for agriculture

Water Management District Projects: Parcels within a state or WMD restoration or water storage project boundary, where the purpose is to restore, protect, and preserve the water resources, or to capture and redirect water to areas where it is needed most, are not expected to be used for agriculture.

Not Enrollable

Unenrolled agricultural lands located within parcels that meet the criteria listed below are likely agricultural in nature but are not enrollable in a current BMP manual for various reasons. These acreages will not be pursued for enrollment until conditions change which place them in an enrollable category. These unenrolled agricultural lands will be checked at the time of each BMAP evaluation, and possibly more frequently, to determine whether they should be placed in another

bin or can be enrolled.

Tribal Lands: Sovereign lands under tribal ownership with agricultural activities are not subject to the requirements of Section 403.067, F.S., or other state requirements. Agricultural lands under tribal ownership are not required to enroll or monitor water quality, and the acreages and nutrient loading are recognized to be beyond the authority of current programs within a BMAP. These acreages are not expected to be enrolled and should not count against the percent enrollment numbers.

No Overlap: Unenrolled agricultural areas that do not overlap with the property appraiser parcel data. This lack of overlap is due to the space between parcels, delineation, and sometimes missing parcels. Given that enrollment is based on DOR owner information, OAWP cannot pursue enrollment if there is no parcel information available.

Slivers: A parcel that has only a small percentage of its total area identified as agricultural land is known as a “sliver.” Slivers are produced when datasets such as land use and parcel boundaries are overlaid and due to small differences in geometry, the resulting spatial boundaries do not align precisely. Slivers are not enrollable because they are an artifact of geospatial analysis and do not represent lands with active agricultural practices. These acreages are not expected to be enrolled and should not count against the percent enrollment numbers.

Parcels with an agricultural tax valuation and with non-agricultural land use: OAWP does not expect unenrolled agricultural lands within a parcel that the county property appraiser has granted an agricultural tax valuation despite having assigned the parcel a non-agricultural land use to be used for agriculture and therefore will not pursue them for enrollment. The typical non-agricultural land use categories that have an agricultural tax valuation are residential categories such as single family, mobile homes, miscellaneous residential, multi family, or vacant residential. Parcels that fall within the “Timber/Aquaculture” or “Not Agriculture” categories, described previously in this section, are not part of this exception. These acreages are not expected to be enrolled and should not count against the percent enrollment numbers.

Fallow agricultural lands: These parcels have not been previously enrolled, do not have any active agriculture uses compatible with a current OAWP BMP Program and, therefore, cannot be enrolled in the current BMP Program.

Agriculture

Parcels with agricultural tax valuation and have an agricultural land use: The “Just Value of Land Classified Agricultural” indicates if a parcel is classified agricultural by the county property appraiser pursuant to s. 193.461, F.S. FDACS recognizes the criteria for a parcel to receive this valuation varies from county to county and that these valuations, like other property information, change rapidly. However, if data indicate that the county property appraiser has granted a parcel this valuation and assigned the parcel an agricultural land use, FDACS considers the parcel agriculture.

Results

Parcels characterized as Agriculture are classified as “Likely Enrollable.” Parcels characterized as Timberland/Aquaculture, Not Agriculture, or Not Enrollable are classified as “Unlikely Enrollable.” The “adjusted” agricultural acres are estimated statewide and within BMAPs by subtracting the “Unlikely Enrollable” acres from the agricultural acres based on FSAID. Adjusting the agricultural acres and enrollment percentages provides OAWP an understanding of the BMP Program’s status

of meeting the 100% enrollment goal. OAWP’s analysis of adjusted agricultural lands enrolled statewide is presented in **Table 8**.

Table 8. Analysis of Adjusted Enrolled Lands Statewide¹³

Agricultural Acres	Unlikely Enrollable Acres	Adjusted Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Acres	% Enrolled	Adjusted % Enrolled	% Increase Enrolled
7,286,122	1,104,943	6,181,179	4,404,657	60%	71%	11%

Table 9 summarizes how adjusted acres by BMAP are estimated by subtracting the “Unlikely Enrollable Acres” from the acres listed in the “Agricultural Acres.”

Table 9. Analysis of Adjusted Enrolled Lands Within BMAPs¹⁴

BMAP	Agricultural Acres	Unlikely Enrollable Acres	Adjusted Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Acres	% Enrolled	Adjusted % Enrolled	% Increase Enrolled
Alafia River Basin	41,571	11,436	30,135	18,147	44%	60%	17%
Banana River Lagoon	60	17	44	1	1%	2%	0%
Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin	421,962	26,779	395,183	364,132	86%	92%	6%
Central Indian River Lagoon	66,803	14,099	52,703	36,641	55%	70%	15%
Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs	38,407	11,019	27,389	14,765	38%	54%	15%
DeLeon Spring	11,229	3,477	7,753	1,671	15%	22%	7%
Everglades West Coast Basin	6,940	604	6,336	4,318	62%	68%	6%
Gemini Springs	305	155	150	12	4%	8%	4%
Hillsborough River Basin	15,499	1,835	13,664	9,809	63%	72%	8%

¹³ Values reflect statewide conditions as of Dec 31, 2025. Adjusted agricultural acreages are based on FSAID 13. Unlikely Enrollable acres include agricultural lands considered enrollable under the FDACS Aquaculture and Forestry BMP Programs, and other lands deemed Not Agriculture or Not Enrollable according to the methodology outlined in [Appendix II Land Use Characterization](#).

¹⁴ Ibid

BMAP	Agricultural Acres	Unlikely Enrollable Acres	Adjusted Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Acres	% Enrolled	Adjusted % Enrolled	% Increase Enrolled
Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt's Mill Pond	41,916	5,494	36,422	26,556	63%	73%	10%
Kings Bay and Crystal River Springs Group	12,683	4,066	8,617	3,883	31%	45%	14%
Lake Harney, Lake Monroe, Middle St. Johns River, Smith Canal	26,609	6,518	20,091	10,522	40%	52%	13%
Lake Jesup Basin	5,202	2,272	2,930	1,711	33%	58%	26%
Lake Okeechobee Basin	1,793,574	178,999	1,614,576	1,460,502	81%	90%	9%
Long Branch	492	111	381	306	62%	80%	18%
Lower St. Johns River Basin Mainstem	141,775	44,699	97,076	62,864	44%	65%	20%
Lower St. Johns River Basin Tributaries I and II	946	199	746	563	60%	75%	16%
Manatee River Basin	61,296	8,978	52,318	24,100	39%	46%	7%
Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin	383,678	57,747	325,931	211,233	55%	65%	10%
North Indian River Lagoon	6,321	2,722	3,599	1,623	26%	45%	19%
Orange Creek Basin	68,262	18,699	49,563	20,765	30%	42%	11%
Rainbow River and Springs	176,437	19,381	157,056	79,527	45%	51%	6%
Santa Fe River Basin	241,384	49,790	191,594	101,525	42%	53%	11%

BMAP	Agricultural Acres	Unlikely Enrollable Acres	Adjusted Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Acres	% Enrolled	Adjusted % Enrolled	% Increase Enrolled
Silver River and Springs	153,712	39,126	114,585	37,686	25%	33%	8%
St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin	270,547	29,593	240,954	202,979	75%	84%	9%
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin	92,246	41,465	50,782	17,311	19%	34%	15%
Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring	62,347	26,250	36,097	15,893	25%	44%	19%
Volusia Blue Spring	2,200	1,059	1,141	240	11%	21%	10%
Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group	62,100	14,795	47,305	27,097	44%	57%	14%
Weeki Wachee Spring and River	47,034	5,784	41,250	26,979	57%	65%	8%
Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run and Little Wekiva Canal	41,564	18,600	22,964	8,044	19%	35%	16%
Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs	14,323	7,094	7,229	4,127	29%	57%	28%

Appendix III: Program Background

Best Management Practices

Proper implementation of FDACS agricultural BMPs is the industry's strategy to address agricultural nonpoint pollution sources. Producers or agricultural landowners who are enrolled in the FDACS BMP Program and are properly implementing applicable BMPs identified on the relevant BMP Checklist, are entitled to a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards per section 403.067(7)(c)3., F.S.

For the purposes of the FDACS BMP Program, the term "best management practice" means, a practice or combination of practices determined by the coordinating agencies (FDACS, FDEP, and WMDs), based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable on-location means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality in agricultural discharges. BMPs must reflect a balance between water quality improvements and agricultural productivity.¹⁵

Section 403.067, F.S., authorizes and directs FDACS to develop and adopt, through rulemaking, BMPs that will help Florida's agricultural industry to achieve the reductions allocated in BMAPs for agricultural pollutant sources.¹⁶ To date, FDACS OAWP has adopted eleven commodity specific BMP manuals by rule covering cattle, citrus, equine, dairy, nurseries, poultry, sod, small farms and specialty livestock, specialty fruit and nut, vegetable and agronomic crops, and wildlife operations. All OAWP BMP manuals are periodically revised, updated, subsequently reviewed, and preliminarily verified by DEP before re-adoption. BMPs serve as part of a multidisciplinary approach to water resource restoration and protection that includes public/private partnerships, landowner agreements and regional treatment technologies, which together form the comprehensive strategy needed to meet the goals established in BMAPs.

Program Enrollment

To enroll in the FDACS BMP Program, agricultural landowners and producers must meet with FDACS staff on site to determine the appropriate practices that are applicable to their operation(s) and to document the BMPs on the NOI and BMP Checklist. FDACS staff consider site-specific factors when determining the applicability of BMPs including commodity type, topography, geology, location of production, soil type, field size, and type and sensitivity of the ecological resources in the surrounding areas.

Once the NOI and Checklist are completed, signed, and submitted to OAWP, the producer is formally enrolled in the BMP Program. Enrolled agricultural landowners and producers who are properly implementing the applicable BMPs are entitled to a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards.¹⁷ Producers must properly implement all applicable BMPs as soon as practicable, but no later than 18 months after completion and execution of the NOI and associated BMP Checklist. If multiple efforts to contact agricultural landowners and producers within BMAPs about enrollment in the BMP Program are unsuccessful, or if the landowner or producer chooses not to enroll in the BMP Program, and/or properly implement the applicable BMPs, FDACS refers the landowner to FDEP. The landowner or producer can either implement

¹⁵ FLA. STAT. § 373.4595(2)(a) (2025).

¹⁶ FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(c)(1) (2025).

¹⁷ FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 5M-1 (2025).

water quality monitoring under the requirements of Chapter 62-307, F.A.C., or be subject to other enforcement action by FDEP as necessary. Water quality monitoring must demonstrate the producer's compliance with water quality criteria for the parameters addressed by the BMAP.¹⁸

Implementation Verification (IV) Site Visits

An IV site visit includes: a review of nutrient records that producers must maintain to demonstrate compliance with the BMP Program; verification that all applicable BMPs are being properly implemented; verification that cost share practices or projects are being properly implemented; and identification of other potential cost share practices or projects that may be available. During the IV site visit, FDACS staff also identify opportunities for achieving greater nutrient, irrigation, or water resource management efficiencies, and further opportunities for water conservation.

NOIs require IV site visits every two years from the date they are:

- Enrolled in the BMP Program
- Receive an IV site visit or implementation assistance follow-up visit (see next section) or, from the date of 7/1/2020 (whichever date is most recent).

Implementation Assistance (IA)

During an IV site visit, FDACS staff may identify BMPs that are not being properly implemented. If this occurs, producers must follow the IA process to ensure compliance with the BMP Program requirements.¹⁹ Under the IA process, the FDACS staff provides the landowner or producer with a list of corrective measures and the timeframes within which they must be completed. If the producer does not fully implement the identified corrective measures within the established timeframes, FDACS issues a letter of non-compliance identifying remedial measures to be taken by the producer and, if necessary, the landowner, to achieve proper implementation of applicable BMPs. FDACS staff will schedule follow-up site visits to verify the completion of corrective or remedial measures within the established timeframes. The overall timeframe for completion of corrective or remedial measures shall not extend beyond the date of the next IV site visit. If a landowner or producer does not cooperate with FDACS to identify or implement corrective or remedial measures, FDACS must refer them to FDEP for enforcement action.²⁰

BMP Cost Share

The Cost Share Program assists producers enrolled in the OAWP BMP Program by making the implementation of required BMPs more affordable, particularly those involving innovative production practices and nutrient-use efficiency methods. This support helps producers meet state water quality standards while maintaining the financial viability of their operation. The availability of cost share funds depends on annual appropriations by the Florida Legislature, thus the amount available can vary each year. Cost share applications may be submitted once a producer has enrolled in the BMP Program and has been assigned an NOI number. Cost share practices are categorized as nutrient management, irrigation management, or water resource protection. BMPs, other practices, and projects eligible for cost share funding may include precision agriculture technologies, variable rate irrigation methods, water control structures, and

¹⁸ FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 62-307.200 (2025).

¹⁹ FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 5M-1.009 (2025).

²⁰ Ibid

tailwater recovery systems. OAWP seeks to leverage its cost share funding with other cost share programs offered by FDACS and other state and federal agencies. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offers funding through its Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and certain WMDs have agricultural cost share programs. Applicants are encouraged to use OAWP cost share programs in conjunction with other available conservation programs, although funding cannot be duplicative.

BMP Research and Demonstration Projects

FDACS develops, adopts and assists with the implementation of agricultural BMPs to protect and conserve Florida's water resources. FDACS considers applications for BMP research funding that supports current BMPs or evaluates potential BMPs for water quality and water conservation. Florida law requires OAWP to prepare research plans and legislative budget requests (LBR) to evaluate and enhance existing BMPs, develop new BMPs, and develop agricultural nutrient runoff reduction projects each year.²¹ Past research project results and a summary of current projects can be found on the FDACS OAWP BMP Research website.²²

Agricultural Regional Projects Program (ARPP)

OAWP's ARPP is built on a proactive approach, funding projects that utilize advanced treatment technologies, regional management strategies, and sustainable agricultural practices. Compared to traditional BMPs that target individual farm operations, the ARPP emphasizes collaborative regional projects designed to deliver measurable cost benefits, nutrient reduction, and/or water conservation across watersheds. Because Florida's hydrology varies significantly across regions, ARPP distinguishes between surface-water projects – which focus on treating and storing runoff, restoring wetlands, and implementing edge-of-field treatment – and springshed projects, which emphasize groundwater protection through nutrient-leaching reduction, precision agriculture, and regional BMP adoption. Program priorities remain grounded in the following goals:

- Measurable Nutrient Load Reductions – Projects must demonstrate a clear ability to decrease phosphorus and nitrogen loading in impaired watersheds.
- Scalable and Sustainable Solutions – Projects designed for regional application and long-term viability.
- Science-Driven Decision Making – Integration of research and performance monitoring to evaluate treatment efficacy.
- Targeting High-Priority Areas – Alignment with BMAPs, TMDLs, and watershed restoration priorities, especially those areas where agriculture contributes over 20 percent of the nutrient load.

Regional water resource challenges cross jurisdictional boundaries, necessitating coordinated action among FDACS, FDEP, WMDs, producers, landowners, universities, and conservation partners. The success of ARPP is rooted in this collaboration and shared commitment to improving and protecting Florida's working landscapes and water resources.

²¹ FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(f) (2025).

²² Information on OAWP research is available at <https://www.fdacs.gov/Water/Agricultural-Water-Field-Services/Agricultural-Best-Management-Practices/BMP-Research>.

Enrollment Delineation and Metrics

BMP enrollments are delineated in GIS using county property appraiser parcel boundaries. In terms of NOIs, enrolled acreage fluctuates when parcels are sold, when leases end or change hands, or when production areas downsize or production ceases, among other reasons. Nonproduction areas such as forest, roads, urban structures, and water features are often included within the parcel boundaries. Conversely, agricultural lands in the FSAID Agricultural Lands Geodatabase (ALG) only include areas identified as agriculture. To estimate the agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program, OAWP overlays the FSAID ALG and BMP enrolled parcels within GIS to calculate the acres of agricultural land in an enrolled parcel.

Equivalent Programs

Rule 5M-1.001(7), F.A.C., identifies the following Equivalent Programs that provide water quality protection equal to or more stringent than OAWP adopted BMPs. These include: (a) permits or licenses issued by the FDEP under Chapter 62-670, F.A.C.; (b) permits or licenses issued by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) under Chapter 40E-63, F.A.C.; (c) conservation easements, leases, or other binding agreements with a state agency or water management district (WMD); and (d) Conservation Plans developed in accordance with Chapter 5M-12, F.A.C. For portions covered by an Equivalent Program listed in Rule 5M-1.001(7), F.A.C., implementation verification is conducted by the agency that issued the permit, license or agreement, pursuant to its statutory or rule authority. Agricultural landowners and producers demonstrate compliance with OAWP BMPs on these areas by maintaining agency's existing permit, license, or agreement requirements and fulfilling the requirements of Rule 5M-1.008(7), F.A.C. Completion of a BMP Checklist is not required for lands enrolled under the programs listed in Rule 5M-1.001(7)(a) or (b), F.A.C., while checklist requirements for enrollees under paragraphs (c) and (d) depend on the specific provisions of the applicable program.

Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL)

MILs provide free, site-specific irrigation expertise in analyzing irrigation systems and educating agricultural producers and property owners on how to improve the efficiency of their water use. MILs provide recommendations on the improvement of existing irrigation systems and equipment and educate their customers and the public on water conservation, irrigation planning and irrigation management. In addition to providing recommendations on irrigation system improvements and management regarding water quantity and efficiency of use, the MILs assist agricultural producers by identifying water quality improvement opportunities available through the application of OAWP BMPs.

Appendix IV: Data

The BMP enrollment data used in this report was collected between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The data range and reporting align with the FDEP Statewide Annual Report on Total Maximum Daily Loads, Basin Management Action Plans, Minimum Flows or Minimum Water Levels, and Recovery or Prevention Strategies Report (STAR), and some data generated for this report has been provided to FDEP for inclusion in the STAR Report prior to reporting here. Aligning these timeframes ensures consistency between OAWP and FDEP reporting and provides an opportunity for collaboration between agencies.

In addition to information collected during IV site visits, data sources used in this report include Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping data, WMD data, and county property appraiser parcel data. OAWP continuously works to ensure that the data used for reporting is based on an accurate and consistent statewide dataset, and that standard operating procedures for data entry and analyses are followed.

FSAID

The Florida Statewide Agricultural Irrigation Demand (FSAID) Geodatabase is developed using an econometric model that forecasts agricultural water demand through a 20-year planning horizon. The FSAID Geodatabase contains parcel-level polygons of statewide agricultural lands (ALG) and agricultural irrigated lands (ILG) and supporting tables. The agricultural acreages included in this report are based on the DRAFT FSAID 13 ALG. Agricultural acreages and enrolled agricultural acreages vary year to year due to the dynamic nature of the agricultural industry. Ground-truthing efforts are essential for ensuring accuracy when determining the land use types and amount of overall agricultural acreage in the state, as it then becomes the denominator for many analyses in this report. OAWP continues to ground truth and refine the FSAID datasets to ensure accurate representation of current agricultural production methods and management systems in Florida. FSAID's agricultural land use datasets are updated annually through a combination of methods including:

- New/revised Water Use Permit (WUP) boundaries
- 2024 water use data to target manual review based on irrigation rates
- FDACS OAWP staff input
- WMD District staff input
- 2024 U.S. Department of Agriculture Cropland Data Layer (CDL)
- 2025 FDEP statewide land use
- 2023 to 2025 Aerial imagery
- Annual U.S. Geological Survey field verification

Each year OAWP publishes the latest version of the FSAID and shares this information with the WMDs and FDEP. The WMDs currently use the FSAID agricultural acres for water supply planning, though some perform their own water demand calculations.

Work is ongoing to incorporate the FSAID ALG into the FDEP's statewide land use dataset and to utilize the FSAID ALG to estimate agricultural nonpoint source loading and assign loading allocations to agriculture in BMAP updates or development. Some FDEP BMAPs (including the

current surface water 2025 BMAP updates) continue to use outdated land use data, some of which is 10 or more years old. As a result, the agricultural acres and associated nutrient loads identified in some BMAPs do not match the current agricultural acres that OAWP uses for analyses and BMP enrollment efforts. Therefore, OAWP is unable to determine if FDEP created an equitable allocation of pollutant reductions to agricultural nonpoint sources of pollution in these BMAPs. It is imperative that agricultural nonpoint source pollution is assessed using the best available information to provide a clear picture of agriculture's actual impact on water quality and to determine the best allocation of resources for addressing these water quality impacts.

BMP Program Enrollment Data

OAWP's BMP enrollment data infrastructure utilizes spatial, GIS-based data model centered on NOI and operational data. The model standardizes a single record per NOI that reflects its status, e.g., Enrollment or IV, while supporting linked datasets for producer contacts, parcels, and operational areas. BMP Manual checklists and required nutrient application information (NARF data) are captured through dedicated tables aligned with program rules. Additional reference tables such as OAWP staff, emergency deferrals, and crosswalks support streamlined operations. This modernization improves data accuracy, reduces duplication, and enhances efficiency and reporting across OAWP programs.

Limitations of Enrollment Data

FSAID Data Limitations

Constant fluctuations in agricultural land use make it difficult to compare previous year data to current year data. Consequently, an agricultural acreage comparison to last year's report is not provided in this report.

Parcel Data Limitations

Parcel IDs and parcel geometry change every year and introduce challenges when trying to map NOIs. FDACS uses the most up-to-date parcel information available on the relevant county property appraiser website to enroll new landowners or producers in the BMP Program and to verify details about the parcels that are currently enrolled (e.g., owner information, parcel number, parcel acreage, etc.). Parcel information available on a county property appraiser's website does not include GIS data for mapping purposes. Enrollments are mapped spatially using parcel data from each county that is submitted to the FDOR and compiled in GIS once per year by the Florida Geographic Information Office (GIO) within FDEP. Therefore, information contained in this dataset may be outdated compared to information on the 67 property appraisers' websites during the time of enrollment.

Market Fluctuations

The dynamic nature of Florida's agricultural industry creates challenges with comparing agricultural acres and BMP Program enrollment numbers from year to year. For example, the number of NOIs and the number of acres enrolled in the BMP Program fluctuate when parcels are sold, leases are terminated, production areas decrease, or production ceases. When crop types or commodities on a specific parcel change, additional NOIs may be required if the crop or commodity falls under a different BMP manual. New commodities may also result in a reduction or increase in the acreage enrolled in the BMP Program.

Data Management

Program data and workflows used for enrollment and implementation verification site visits are revised and managed in spatial database. The GIS-based data collection and reporting system allows for improved efficiency, enhances productivity, and supports seamless data sharing across all user levels within FDACS. The GIS solution incorporates parcel data from the Florida GIO as the foundational layer for enrolling producers. FDACS staff capture new geometries within the enrolled parcel to more accurately represent the areas where BMPs are implemented. These refined geometries are then used to update and inform the FSAID Agricultural Lands Geodatabase.



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